The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XI. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1899. NO. 26

Our Furnishing Goods are going in great shape. Shows that they are about the right stuff. Oh! Our

STRAW HATS

are in and they are Fine Fancy Bands, Black and Blue Bands. Prices from

25 CENTS

up. A full line of

Children's, Boys' and Men's.

Also, just received a new line of

Shirts, Ties, Washable Ascots, 25c

They are beauts.

Ask to see the newest collar on the market JUTINA. It is a dandy.

Our tailoring department is complete. Lots of suitings to make a selection from. We have been doing lots of work in this department. Everybody pleased with our work. No misfits. Come in and look over our line of samples. We can save you money.

Suits from $9.50 to $40.00
Trousers from $2.50 to $10.00
Fit Guaranteed.

Joe S. Miller, In the Diamond. Huntingdon.

Attractive Offerings For Careful Buyers.

OPENING of our Regular Spring Trade with a stock that has beauty and excellence, Our assortment of

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
SPRING HATS,

Groceries. Hardware, Oils, Paints, Lime, Wall Paper, Fish and everything found in an Up-to-Date Country Store is now ready—complete in every sense of the word.

Every Day a Bargain Day.

Be a friend to your purse by buying your goods from

J. O. HEATON,
Cassville, Penn'a.

Ready

WITH MY BIG BARGAINS.

Above me stands no competing stocks;
Below me lie no competing prices.

I will commence with
I will continue with
I will end with
} BARGAINS.

Fine goods and plenty of them. All the leading and representative styles in

Ladies', Gents' and Misses' Fine Shoes.

Every department full of new novelties, rich in quality and style.

You will be Sure to Find What You Want

Our aim—To keep the best;
Our ambition—To please our trade.
Our principle—Fair dealing; one price—the lowest.

My Welcome Word for All—

..... *Bargains* .....

J. C. Hazlett,

402 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.

UNION NATIONAL BANK
OF HUNTINGDON.
No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. M. Greene, R. J. Mattern, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Autumnal equinox to-morrow.

—Hayes McConahy on Monday moved his family to Jeannette.

—Go to W. G. Ewing, Mount Union, for timothy and clover seed.

—A G. A. R. picnic will be held at Three Springs September 30th.

—Allegheny conference of the U. B. church convenes at Altoona to-day.

—Rev. Henry Treverton will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday evening.

—FOR SALE—A new muzzle loading rifle. Will be sold at a bargain. S. B. Neice.

—Five-cent dress plaids, 5c good yellow muslin at W. G. Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—Inability to get cars has caused a congestion in the sand business during the past week.

—R. W. Hudson and Miss Emma Madden, of Saltillo, spent last Friday with Mapleton friends.

—Mrs. B. F. Slates is visiting friends at Altoona and will attend the sessions of the U. B. conference.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning at 10.20 o'clock.

—Newton Brown and family returned home last Saturday from a week's visit to friends in Springfield township.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—For clothing, hats, caps, shoes, shirts, etc., it will save you money to go to W. G. Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—William Reed & Son advertise a big afternoon rug sale for Tuesday, September 26th, beginning at 1 o'clock P. M.

—Miss Cora Miller departed Monday for Kipple where she will spend a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. A. F. Parker.

—For dress goods, plaids, henriettas, ginghams, muslins, etc., it will pay you to go to W. G. Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—Mrs. E. R. Himes and children returned home last Saturday evening from a visit to husband and friends at Braddock.

—Mrs. John D. Long and children, of Altoona, were guests of her mother and friends in Mapleton during the past week.

—Miss Catharine H. Bell, of Bellwood, has been entertained at the home of her uncle, S. H. Price, during the past week.

—Mrs. S. W. Kiester, of Mount Pleasant, will speak on Missions in the U. B. church next Sunday morning. All are invited to hear her.

—The Juniata works of the Keystone Sand company which has been undergoing extensive repairs is about ready to be put into operation.

—Joseph Strouse, a well known horse dealer of Huntingdon, died last Friday morning. Deceased was a native of Lewistown and was aged 50 years.

—B. F. Reese, of the Phoenix Fire Brick company, Pittsburg, has been in Mapleton for several days past looking up the ganister business of this section.

—Harry Corbin, of Huntingdon, took advantage of a brief respite from his railroad duties to view the scenes of earlier life in and about Mapleton this week.

—William Walker, treasurer of the Harbison & Walker company, Pittsburg, spent a few hours in Mapleton last Friday looking up the interests of his company.

—Dr. G. L. Robb, of Huntingdon, had a paralytic stroke last Saturday, his right side being affected. He is rational and at this writing his condition is improved.

—Governor Stone on Monday reappointed Dr. J. T. Rothrock, of West Chester, state commissioner of forestry. Dr. Rothrock was originally appointed eight years ago by Governor Pattison and he was re-appointed by General Hastings at the expiration of his first term.

—A new Dietz lamp was placed at each end of the platform at the depot yesterday and on the lamp posts is a neat sign board with the name of the station. The illumination last night was quite an improvement.

—The pain of a burn or scald is almost instantly relieved by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It also heals the injured parts more quickly than any other treatment, and without the burn is very severe does not leave a scar. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Wilbur Heaton, son of J. O. Heaton, of Cassville, has entered as a student at Dickinson College, Carlisle. Wilbur is an intelligent and studious young man of good habits and we have no doubt he will carve out for himself a useful career. He has our best wishes.

—A hearing was held at the office of James Kelly, J. P., of Huntingdon, on Tuesday upon information made against E. C. Wells, the railroad contractor, for selling liquor without license and for selling liquor on Sunday. He was bound over for the next term of court.

—Among the recent visitors to Mapleton were Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wright, of Ardenheim; Miss Olie Wright, of Huntingdon; Mrs. E. Whitney, of Shirleysburg; Miss Letitia Gehrett, of Rockhill; Miss Maud Gratz, of Orbisonia, and Mrs. W. A. Crotsley, of Huntingdon.

—Edgar E. Godard, of Huntingdon, a native of Mapleton, last Tuesday passed the necessary examination and was admitted as a student to State College. He purposes making electrical engineering his life profession. He is a young man of good character and he has the best wishes of many Mapleton friends for a successful career.

—Rev. R. S. Woodward preached his last sermon for this conference year to a large congregation in the U. B. church last Sunday evening and is now attending conference at Altoona. We do not know whether or not the powers that be will return him to this charge or not but his return would be very acceptable. He is a good preacher, a splendid pastor and as a citizen and neighbor there could be none better.

—Mrs. James L. Westbrook, of Huntingdon, died last Friday. Deceased, whose maiden name was Yocum, was a native of McAlevy's Fort and was aged 39 years, 4 months and 6 days. She married Mr. Westbrook thirteen years ago. Besides her husband she is survived by a sister Mrs. John Bell, of Huntingdon, and a brother Howard Yocum, of Altoona. Mrs. Westbrook was a good Christian woman.

—John L. Miller dropped suddenly into the parental home Monday evening, direct from Portland, Oregon. John has been in almost every state of the west, and has experimented in railroading, farming and mining. No entangling alliances have been an allurement to him but he comes, goes and moves as the notion takes him. Since last April he has been mining in Idaho. He is looking well and has prospered.

—The Central Banking Company, of Mount Union, Pa., on Thursday began suit in the Common Pleas Court of Philadelphia against Latimer Banks Doty to recover $13,257.51, being the principal and interest on three promisory notes executed to his order in the latter part of 1893 by George A. Cooke for $5,459, by Sigel Ashman for $5,000 and by H. A. Herr for $2,798.51, all of which Doty indorsed and delivered to the banking company.

—Chas. C. Brewster, attorney-at-law Dr. G. G. Harman, physician, and John Jackson, layman, constituted a commission appointed by the Court to inquire into the alleged lunacy of James E. Imus, of Jackson township. The commission met at the court house in Huntingdon on Tuesday and upon the testimony adduced before them they reported the said James E. Imus not to be a lunatic. Later, surety of the peace proceedings were instituted by James A. Bailey, the petitioner, before Esquire Kelly and by Mr. Imus against Mr. Bailey before Esquire Patton. The case has already involved some lively litigation.

—W. E. Bitner and family, of Pittsburg, stopped in Mapleton last Friday on their way home from a visit to friends in Perry county. While in town they were guests of M. L. Rex's family.

—Edward Wagner who has been railroading in the vicinity of Pittsburg for some time past returned home last week bringing a wife with him. We understand they will go to housekeeping in Mapleton.

Marriage Licenses.

Lewis C. Esworthy, Tuscarora township, Juniata Co., Pa., and Elizabeth May Maffit, Miller township, Pa.

James Jenkins, Coal Dale, and Francis Pergrin, Broad Top township, both of Bedford Co., Pa.

George D. Varner, Tell township, and Mary Elizabeth Laird, Shirley township.

Millard F. Stull, Barree township, and Annie M. Baker, Altoona, Pa.

Fire at Alexandria.

About 4 o'clock Friday afternoon fire was discovered at the residence of Calvin Householder, in Alexandria. Mrs. Householder had been baking and ironing during the day, and the fire had its origin from a defect in the flues. Before the flames could be subdued they spread to the adjoining residence of Oregon Maize, owned by Samuel Patterson, of Altoona, both buildings being almost entirely consumed. Mr. Householder's loss was quite heavy, but a small portion of his goods being saved, there being no insurance on either the building or household goods. The majority of the effects of Mr. Maize were saved and the loss to this building is partially covered by insurance. A conservative estimate places the loss at about $1,100.—*News*.

Court Notes.

In the issue of John M. Jeffries vs. The Tuscarora Valley Railroad company the jury awarded damages to the plaintiff in the sum of $400. Mr. Jeffries is the owner of a farm in Dublin township through which the defendant company had laid out its railroad. Two views have been held, the last one in June last. The viewers awarded Mr. Jeffries $700 damages while the jury gives him but $400.

The case of Sarah Reeder vs. the township of Morris for damages for personal injuries sustained by an accident which occurred near Waterstreet September 5, 1898, when she drove over a stone wall along side of the public road, occupied the attention of the court until last Saturday evening when the jury returned a verdict in favor of the township.

All the other cases on the list were continued.

W. C. T. U. Convention.

The annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Huntingdon county will be held on Thursday and Friday, September 21 and 22, in the Lutheran church, Huntingdon. The sessions will begin on Thursday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. Lunch will be served to the delegates on Thursday evening, Friday noon and Friday evening in the old M. E. church. Delegates will be entertained over night in the town. The public, men, women and children are cordially invited to all the sessions. An interesting program has been prepared, a synopsis of which is appended:

Thursday, 2.30 P. M.—Devotional exercises.

3.00 P. M.—Reading of minutes of last convention; roll call of officers and delegates, and appointment of committees.

7.30 P. M.—Address of welcome; response; Loyal Temperance Legion exercises by the children; address by Clyde S. Black, president of the L. T. L., of Lebanon county; music.

Friday morning and afternoon—Reports of officers and superintendents; general business.

Friday evening—Address by Mrs. S. V. Heaton; recitations; music.

Alexandria's Public Library.

On Saturday the plans and specifications of F. J. Shollar, of Tyrone, for the Alexandria public library were accepted, and work upon the structure will begin at once, with a view of its completion about the first of next April.

The building will be 50 feet front by 80 feet long, two stories high and will be built solid of brick with old gold face brick on the exterior walls, which will be trimmed with red sandstone base course and window sills and moulded red brick, lintels, belt courses, etc., and heavy classic cornices. The first floor is arranged wholly for library purposes, having a general reading room, librarian's room and delivery, newspaper and periodical room, committee and stack rooms, also convenient toilet and cloak room facilities. The second floor is arranged for public entertainments, having an auditorium seating 500 people, and stage with convenient retiring room and stage equipment. Access is gained to the building through a large open vestibule to hallway containing two flights of stairs to second floor, ticket booths, storage closets, etc. There are also two minor exits at rear of building. Among other features of the building are a perfect system of heat, ventilation and drainage. The stage of the structure is of Italian renaissance architecture. It will be built on a lot 120x200 feet, centrally located in the town and is a gift to the general public and a memorial to the gentlemen who are endowing it, Messrs. Wm. Thompson, of Philadelphia, and Wm. H. Wolverton, of New York.—*Globe*.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement that she caught cold which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefitted from first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well; now does her own housework, and is as well as she ever was. Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at B. O'Connor & Sons' store. Only 50 cents and $1.00, every bottle guaranteed.

Deeds Entered for Record.

Levi Detwiler, executor, to Jonathan K. Metz, property in Brady township. Consideration $26.50.

A. W. Swope and wife to Harbison & Walker Co., property in Union township. Consideration $400.

George Miller to Harbison & Walker Co., property in Brady township. Consideration $500.

David Grazier and wife to Henry W. Myers et al., property in Warriorsmark township. Consideration $1.00.

Frank A. Barrick's heirs to Lucinda L. Likens, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $825.

George Detwiler and wife to Joseph Detwiler, property in Lincoln township. Consideration $600.

James Kelly and wife to Lew. S. Goodman, property in Morris township. Consideration $50.

David G. Alsop et al. to Lew. S. Goodman, property in Porter township. Consideration $3500.

William McAlevy and wife to William Miller, property in Barree township. Consideration $1.

William Miller and wife to William McAlevy, property in Barree township. Consideration $1.

E. S. McMurtrie, executor, to Letitia M. Miller, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $42.04.

John P. Blair to Samuel R. Shumaker, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $4500.

J. C. Crownover to Philip Bollinger, property in Shirley township. Consideration $400.

Good Enough to Take.

The finest quality of loaf sugar is used in the manufacture of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the roots used in its preparation give it a flavor similar to that of maple syrup, making it very pleasant to take. As a medicine for the cure of coughs, colds, la grippe, croup and whooping cough it is unequalled by any other. It always cures, and cures quickly. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—The sixty-sixth annual conference of the Church of Christ opened in Lock Haven yesterday. It is the conference of Eastern Pennsylvania, which embraces fifty-three churches and a membership of 7,000.

E. E. Turner, Compton, Mo., was cured of piles by De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve after suffering seventeen years and trying over twenty remedies. Physicians and surgeons endorse it. Beware of dangerous counterfeits. A. B. Gillam, J. G. Heaton.

SHOT DOWN BY WHITES.

Negro Miners Killed in a Street Battle at Carterville, Ill.

THE GOVERNOR SENDS TROOPS.

Miners' Troubles in the Illinois Coal Region Result in a Bloody Conflict—Non-Union Negroes Slain by White Union Men—Running Fight in the Streets—Troops Called Out.

CARTERVILLE, Ill. (Special).—Carterville was the scene of a bloody riot in which seven negroes were instantly killed and one fatally wounded, while two others received slight wounds. Trouble has been brewing since the militia was recalled by Governor Tanner. The white miners of this place have refused to allow the negro miners to come into town, always meeting them and ordering them back.

Thirteen negroes, all armed, however, marched into town, going to the Illinois Central station, where they exchanged a few words with the white miners there. Then the negroes pulled their pistols and opened fire on the white men, who at once returned the fire. A running fight was kept up. The negroes scattered, some being closely followed by the white men up the main street, while the remainder fled down the railroad track.

Here the execution was done, all who went through the town escaping. After the fight was over four dead bodies were picked up and another man was mortally wounded. They were taken to the City Hall, where the wounded man was attended to and an inquest was held over the dead ones. Two more dead negroes were found late near the Brush mines, swelling the total killed to six. Later the wounded man died. The killed: John Black, Henry Branum, Huse Bradley, "Sim." Cummins, the Rev. T. J. Floyd, James Hayes and one unidentified.

Trouble has existed here off and on for over a year, but no fatalities occurred until June 30, when a passenger train on the Illinois Central Railroad was fired into and one negro woman killed. These negroes were on their way to the mines, having come from Pana. A short time afterward a pitched battle ensued between the union and non-union forces, at which time the dwellings occupied by the non-union negroes were burned. Several arrests were made, and the accused are in jail at Marion awaiting trial on the charge of murder.

Prompt Action by Governor Tanner.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (Special).—Governor Tanner has ordered two companies of the Fourth Regiment, under command of Colonel Bennett, to Carterville. The Governor gave out a statement in which he said that, knowing something of the condition of the place, he immediately ordered troops to Carterville without waiting to hear from the Sheriff. He hoped that quick and vigorous action would be taken by the county authorities.

BRYAN AND COCKRAN IN DEBATE.

Conference on Trusts in Chicago Ended in a Blaze of Oratory.

CHICAGO, Ill. (Special).—The Conference on the uses and abuses of trusts closed its sessions in a blaze oratory, in which William J. Bryan and W. Bourke Cockran were the central figures.

Mr. Bryan delivered the set speech of the day in the morning. Mr. Foulke, of Indiana, made some comments on Mr. Bryan's speech in the afternoon, which Mr. Bryan desired to discuss, and Mr. Cockran followed Mr. Bryan with a request for "just a few words."

The audience insisted that he take the platform, when he made his second speech before the Conference.

MEDALS FOR DEWEY'S MEN.

Twelve of the Boston's Crew Receive Rewards Given by Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—An interesting little ceremony took place in the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, when twelve sailors who fought with Dewey at Manila were presented with medals of honor voted to them by Congress. The men served on the Boston at Manila and reached Washington overland from San Francisco, where they arrived some time ago.

The medals were pinned on the breasts of the tars by Lieutenant Phelps. The sailors have all re-enlisted.

HURRICANE OFF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Fishermen Drowned, Schooners Wrecked and a Number of Wharves Demolished.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F. (Special).—A violent hurricane swept this section of Newfoundland a few days ago, and frightful damage was done along the coast. Ten fishermen and one woman were drowned, scores of schooners and other craft were driven ashore and a number of wharves were demolished.

The steamer Regulus from New York City had her coal and cargo shifted and almost sank. She lost two lifeboats. The steamer Alaska from New York City had her decks swept and her main steam pipe broken.

Congressman Ermentrout Dead.

Daniel Ermentrout, who was elected in November last to his sixth term in Congress from the Ninth District (Berks and Lehigh Counties), died at his home in Reading, Penn. He was sixty-two years old. Mr. Ermentrout leaves a widow, a son and a daughter. In 1880 he was elected to Congress, and was re-elected for the three following terms, thus serving continuously from 1881 to 1889. He was again re-elected in 1896 to the Fifty-fifth Congress and last year was re-elected for the Fifty-sixth Congress.

Reed Issues a Farewell Statement.

Thomas B. Reed, former Speaker of the House of Representatives, upon retiring from politics and taking up his residence in New York City, has written an open letter to his constituents of the First Maine District thanking them for their unquestioning support for the past twenty-three years.

Alger Withdraws From Senatorial Race.

General Russell A. Alger has written a letter to State Oil Inspector Judson, of Michigan, formally withdrawing as a candidate for the United States Senate and leaving to Senator James McMillan a clear field for renomination.

DEATH OF C. VANDERBILT.

The End Came Suddenly at His Home in New York City.

His Third Stroke of Apoplexy in Three Years, and Only His Wife and Servants Were With Him.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—Cornelius Vanderbilt, head of the Vanderbilt family in the third generation of its eminence, died suddenly at his home in this city from cerebral hemorrhage, the result of a third stroke of paralysis. The first stroke, which occurred on July 14, 1896, narrowly escaped being fatal. The second stroke, which occurred about a year after the first attack, was of a mild character.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt came to New York the day before his death from Newport. Mr. Vanderbilt seemed in excellent health and spirits, dined well, and did not complain even of fatigue when he reached his home.

Mr. Vanderbilt slept soundly until five o'clock in the morning. Then he awoke, feeling ill, and knowing that he might suffer a second stroke of paralysis at any time, had the servant summon Mrs. Vanderbilt. She came to the bedside at once, and several servants were sent for physicians. In the meantime Mrs. Vanderbilt took such steps as she could for his relief. Mr. Vanderbilt realized that the end had come, and told his wife so. The effects of the apoplexy developed rapidly, but he retained consciousness for about ten minutes. Then he sank into insensibility, and death followed very suddenly. "I am dying," were the last words which he spoke to his wife.

There is no definite estimate of the fortune of Cornelius Vanderbilt. A Wall street calculation, however, places it in the neighborhood of $100,000,000. It certainly is within a few millions of that.

Among the first telegraphic messages sent out after Mr. Vanderbilt's death was one to his eldest son, Cornelius, who was in Newport with his family. Young Cornelius started for New York immediately upon receipt of this dispatch, and stood beside his father's deathbed in the afternoon. His grief was visible. His home-coming was doubly pathetic for the last time that he was in his father's house a scene of estrangement ensued, which erected a barrier of coldness between parents and son which remained standing for nearly two years, and even then was not entirely broken down.

Cornelius Vanderbilt was born at New Dorp, Staten Island, on November 27, 1843, on the farm to which old Commodore Vanderbilt had exiled William H., when he had lost all patience with William because the doctor had said that William's health was too poor for him to stand any longer the confining life of a bank clerk. The boy went to the little country school in New Dorp until he was fifteen years old. Cornelius began life as a bank clerk. He went to work in the National Shoe and Leather Bank. He did not remain long in the bank, however, for the old Commodore's, his grandfather, influence soon made a place for him in the private banking house of Kissam Brothers.

When he attained his majority his grandfather made him Assistant Treasurer of the Harlem Railroad. From that time he sat out to acquire a complete knowledge of railroading, which was one cause of his great success. His father was now President of the Harlem Railroad. Upon the death of his grandfather he received a fortune of $5,000,000 and became Vice-President of the Harlem Railroad and First Vice-President of the Central, of which he had entire control, as to its financial affairs.

Mr. Vanderbilt gave four hours a day to the charitable associations to which he belonged and to the consideration of his own private beneficences. He was, of course, in daily receipt of many begging letters, but none of these were ever noticed, unless the claims of applicants for his bounty were well authenticated. His gifts were varied and extensive, yet so unostentatious were his methods of giving that the full extent of his charities may never be known. Religious, educational, and charitable institutions were recipients of his bounty.

In 1866 Mr. Vanderbilt married Miss Alice Gwynne, of Cincinnati. He had six children, of whom the oldest, William H., died when a junior in Yale College. Cornelius, Jr., the oldest surviving son, is a graduate of Yale, and was lately married to Miss Grace Wilson. The daughter, Gertrude, has just been married to Harry Payne Whitney, William C. Whitney's son. The other children are Alfred G., Reginald and Gladys. The third son, Alfred, sailed from Vancouver on a trip around the world nearly two months ago.

TRAGEDY FOLLOWS ELOPEMENT.

An Irate Father in Pursuit Fires Buckshot Into His Son-in-Law.

LONGVIEW, Texas (Special).—James Forsythe, a highly respected young man, and Ollie Simpson, a belle of Beckville, Panola County, eloped and were married a few days ago. When Andrew Simpson, the girl's father, learned of the wedding he started after the couple on horseback. As he rode up to Forsythe's home he saw his son-in-law and brought him down with seven buckshot in the groin, leaving him for dead in the orchard.

King K. Forsythe, father of James, came out of the house unarmed to see what the trouble was, and was instantly killed with a load of buckshot in the abdomen. Simpson then dismounted and ran into the house with his pistol, saying he would kill his daughter, but young Forsythe's mother seized and held his pistol until the girl escaped. Simpson then walked out and fired the pistol at his forehead, killing himself instantly.

THE EXPORT FAIR OPENS

National Exhibition in Philadelphia Begun With Dedicatory Ceremonies.

PRESIDENT STARTS MACHINERY.

Governor Stone, Mayor Ashbridge and Representative W. P. Hepburn, of Iowa, Make Addresses—President McKinley Sends a Message—Large Crowds Witness the Opening Ceremonies.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn. (Special).—With simple ceremonies the National Export Exposition was formally opened, Governor Stone, Mayor Ashbridge and Representative Hepburn taking part in the dedicatory exercises. A message was received from President McKinley, extending greetings and officially opening the great exposition, and then the large chorus and the audience sang "The Star Spangled Banner," accompanied by the marine band and the big exposition organ.

The first event of the day was the landing of Rear-Admiral Sampson and the officers of his squadron. The naval officers were driven to the City Hall, where in Mayor Ashbridge's office they met Governor Stone and his staff, the officers and directors of the National Export Association, the officers and trustees of the Commercial Museum, the officers and managers of the Franklin Institute and about a hundred prominent citizens of Philadelphia and other cities.

The exposition grounds were thrown open to the public at eight o'clock, and long before noon thousands of people had entered. When the dedicatory ceremonies began the auditorium was filled and many were unable to secure admission. On the platform, besides the State and city officials and the exposition authorities, were Rear-Admiral Sampson and his officers, members of the Diplomatic Corps, and many prominent business men of the city.

In the absence of P. A. B. Widener, president of the exposition, First Vice President W. W. Foulkrod made the formal address turning the exposition over to Governor Stone.

Governor Stone made an address, welcoming the visitors, accepting the exposition and turning it over to the Mayor of Philadelphia.

Mayor Ashbridge accepted the exposition from the Governor, and then Representative W. P. Hepburn, of Iowa, chairman of the Congressional Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, give the oration of the day. He dwelt upon our foreign trade and plans to keep and increase it.

The benediction was pronounced by Archbishop Ryan, of this city, after which the President's message was read. At the close of the exercises the auditorium was thrown open to the public, and the prominent guests inspected the buildings, grounds and exhibits.

President McKinley, at the White House, pressed the telegraph key which started the machinery of the Exposition.

SCHLEY GETS A SEA COMMAND.

Rear-Admiral Will Take Charge of the South Atlantic Station.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Rear-Admiral Schley some time ago applied to the Navy Department for sea service. The Navy Department has notified him to hold himself in readiness to command the South Atlantic station.

REAR-ADMIRAL WINFIELD S. SCHLEY.

The Department will make the command commensurate with his rank by increasing considerably the number of vessels on the station.

PINGREE TO LEAVE POLITICS.

Will Retire at the End of His Present Term as Governor.

DETROIT, Mich. (Special). — Governor Pingree has declared that he would not be a candidate for Mayor at the coming election, and that he would retire from politics at the end of his present term as Governor to devote himself to his private business.

GOVERNOR PINGREE.

"I have given as much of my time to the people as they ought to expect of me," said he, "and when I get through with my present term as Governor I want to devote the rest of my life to my own private business."

Governor Pingree's announcement of his determination to get out of politics has created the greatest stir of years in Michigan.

Rich Aged Pair Burned.

John McClintock and his sister, Margaret McClintock, living near Worcester, N. Y., were burned, together with their house. Strong reasons exist for believing they were first murdered. The house was isolated. They were aged, and McClintock was one of the wealthiest farmers in the section. He received five hundred dollars the day before for some cows. He placed no money in bank.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

Secretary Root has approved General Ludlow's act in suppressing El Reconcentrado, a newspaper formerly published at Havana.

Notwithstanding the suggestions of Mr. Bourke Cockran and others, President McKinley has no intention of proffering mediation in the Transvaal dispute.

The value of the principal articles of domestic export for the month of August was $53,925,488. Compared with the same month last year the value of breadstuffs exported in August shows an increase of $5,671,023, provisions an increase of $2,231,275, mineral oils an increase of $1,554,502, while cotton shows a decrease of $89,822.

General Miles has received reports on the trials of high explosives made at Sandy Hook. The tests showed that projectiles containing high explosives can be thrown with enough force to penetrate armor plate.

State Senator Emery, of Pennsylvania, testified before the Industrial Commission that rebates granted by the railroads were responsible for the power of the Standard Oil Company.

Secretary Gage has decided in the case of Appraiser Wakeman, of New York City, that he is to be continued in office, but that he be asked to separate himself from official relations with the Tariff League. The President has approved.

An order for the organization of two colored regiments was issued from the War Department. All of the company officers are colored men who served in the war with Spain, either as regulars or as volunteers. The regiments will be designated the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Volunteer Infantry.

Our Adopted Islands.

Captain Leary, the Governor-General of the Island of Guam, has arrived at his post on the steamer Yosemite.

The measure declaring free importation of coffee from Porto Rico to Cuba has caused a bad impression throughout the Province of Santiago. A delegation will be sent to Washington to protest.

The Mayor of Guira, Cuba, was severely wounded by bandits. His assailants were of the band which attacked and killed a member of the rural guard of the town. One of the bandits was killed in the affray.

General Ludlow has suggested to the American officers in the Department of Havana the advisability of learning Spanish.

Traces of gold have been found in the Province of Puerto Principe, Cuba.

William Owen Smith, who is to represent Hawaii at Washington during the coming session of Congress, was born in Hawaii about fifty years ago, and has for many years been one of the most prominent and influential men in the islands.

The duty on Porto Rican coffee going to Cuba has been modified as a relief measure.

The city of Neuvitas, Cuba, is suffering from a water famine, there being no water in the place except that which is brought from a distance. The river water is sold at the rate of fifteen cents for four gallons.

The health statistics of Havana for the month of August, which have just been issued, show that during the month there were eleven deaths from yellow fever.

The Mayor of Imus has disappeared. He is supposed to have joined the insurgents.

Domestic.

Two hundred armed men assembled at Tyty, Ga., and lynched a negro who was identified as the assailant of Miss Johnson, a white resident of that place.

Martin Metzger, Jr., a wealthy and prominent real estate broker, of New York City, was instantly killed at Far Rockaway by the accidental discharge of his shotgun.

Little Gladys Perot, the central figure of the extradition case that attracted attention in England and America a few weeks ago, arrived at Boston on the steamer Prince George from Halifax, N. S. She was in charge of her grandfather, W. H. Perot of Baltimore.

A jury in Elizabeth, N. J., awarded $200 damages to George W. Mannifield, the owner of a Scotch collie dog that was killed by a trolley car.

Joseph Allen, a murderer, was hanged at the county jail at Helena, Mont. Allen killed his partner in the sheep raising business in a fight over a check.

Mrs. Eugene H. Brientnall was accidentally shot and killed by her husband at their home in Newark, N. J. She was thirty-two years of age. The couple have one child, a girl seven years of age.

Paul Roehricht was shot and instantly killed in North Plainfield, N. J., by Mrs. Peter Fingerhuth, whom he was about to evict.

Peter Bateman, a prospector, has been found dead on the Harquhala desert only three miles from water at Cullen's Wells, Arizona. Death plainly had been of thirst. He was fifty-five years old and a veteran of the Civil War. A brother lives at Detroit, Mich.

Captain John S. Fair has enlisted at Harrisburg, Penn., a full-blooded American Indian for the Forty-third Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry. He is Charley Naltway, of the Apache tribe. Through the influence of General Crook Charley was sent East as a pupil at the Carlisle Indian School. For several months he had been in the employ of the Cambria Iron Company at Johnstown.

By a rear-end collision on the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad near Nayaug, Penn., two men were killed, two seriously injured and three had narrow escapes. The dead are Patrick Mullen, brakeman, of Scranton, leaves wife and two children, and Joseph Parry, of Nayaug, brakeman, unmarried.

Major Hastings, a brother of former Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, was sent to prison at Philadelphia in default of $10,000 bail, on charges of forgery and false pretense.

The Board of Health at Jacksonville, Fla., received official notification of thirteen cases of yellow fever at Mississippi City, Miss., and at once established quarantine against that region.

The naval collier Matteawan arrived at San Francisco, Cal., from Norfolk, Va., with nine men in her crew who were sailors on the Spanish warship Almirante Oquendo, which was destroyed at Santiago by Sampson's fleet. The sailors declare they will become American citizens, and say they never will return to Spain.

Foreign.

An epidemic of typhoid fever has broken out in the Moabit quarters in Berlin.

A German, who is supposed to be a spy, has been arrested at La Croix-sur-Meuse, France, where he was watching the army manœuvres.

There is a great scarcity of provisions in the city of Santo Domingo, and a famine among the poorer classes is imminent.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—West. extras...$	—	@$	23
Firsts	21½	@	22
Thirds to seconds	17½	@	21
State—Thirds to firsts	17½	@	22
State Dairy tubs, extras	20	@	21
Imitation Creamery	15	@	18
Factory, fresh firsts	—	@	15½
Low grades	13	@	13½
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	10½	@	11¼
Small	11⅝	@	11¾
Part skims, good to prime	8	@	9
Full skims	4	@	4½
EGGS.			
Nearby—Fancy	20	@	21
Western—Choice	17	@	18
Southern	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1898	—	@	1 60
Medium, 1898	—	@	1 40
Pea, choice, 1898	1 37½	@	1 40
Red kidney, choice, 1898	1 67½	@	1 70
White kidney, choice, 1898	1 85	@	1 90
Yellow eye	—	@	1 40
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs	2 75	@	2 77½
Green peas, bags	1 05	@	1 07½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Huckleberries, ₱ qt	—	@	—
Muskmelons, ₱ bbl	50	@	2 00
Watermelons, ₱ 100	8 00	@	16 00
Apples, Greening, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Baldwin, ₱ bbl	1 12	@	1 50
Peaches, Jersey, ₱ basket	50	@	1 50
Grapes, Del., ₱ case	1 00	@	1 20
Pears, Seckle, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	4 50
Cooking, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Bartlett, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	4 00
Plums, State, ₱ basket	15	@	35
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	5 00
HOPS.			
State—1898, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Fair to prime	11	@	13
Pacific Coast, 1898, choice	14	@	15
Common to prime	10	@	13
Old odds	3	@	6
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	11
Spring chickens, ₱ lb	12½	@	13
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	8
Turkeys, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Ducks, ₱ pair	40	@	60
Geese, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₱ pair	15	@	25
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	12	@	18
Broilers, Phila., ₱ lb	13	@	18
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	—	@	12
Ducks, L. I. spring, ₱ lb	—	@	15
Geese, Eastern spring, ₱ lb	13	@	17
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 25	@	2 25
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	77½	@	80
Clover mixed	55	@	65
Clover	40	@	50
Straw—Long rye	47½	@	50
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, L. I., ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 62
Jersey, ₱ bbl	90	@	1 37
Sweet, Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 25
Cabbages, L. I., ₱ 100	2 00	@	3 50
Onions, Eastern red, ₱ bbl	1 12	@	1 25
Orange Co. red, ₱ bag	85	@	1 00
Tomatoes, Jersey, ₱ box	20	@	40
Squash, ₱ bbl	50	@	1 00
Turnips, white, ₱ bbl	30	@	60
Peas, ₱ bag	—	@	—
Lima beans, ₱ bag	50	@	1 00
String beans, ₱ bag	—	@	75
Peppers, ₱ bbl	50	@	1 00
Cucumbers, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 50
Green corn, ₱ 100	50	@	1 00
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	60	@	75
Celery, ₱ doz	10	@	35
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	3 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	3 55	@	3 75
Spring Patents	3 85	@	4 05
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	78⅝	@	79⅝
No. 2 Red	73	@	74¾
Corn—No. 2	37⅝	@	38¼
Oats—No. 2 White	28	@	28½
Track mixed	26½	@	27½
Rye—Western	64	@	65
State	59	@	60
Lard—City steam	5.20c	@	5.25c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7½	@	10
Calves, city dressed	10	@	12½
Country dressed	8	@	11½
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb	2 85	@	4 87½
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb	5 00	@	6 50
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb	4 70	@	4 90
Country dressed	4½	@	7½

HARVESTS FAIRLY GOOD.

Favorable Reports Are Received From Great Britain and Continental Europe.

LONDON (By Cable).—The wheat gathering in this country, which proves to be of fine quality and in good condition, is computed to be about 8,000,000 quarters. The spot market has been thinly attended. Old English wheat attracted little attention and supplies of new coming forward are still scanty.

The reports of foreign prospects, published by the Mark Lane Express, are as follows:

France—The wheat crop is turning out a larger yield than seemed probable.

Belgium—The quality of the new wheat is superior to what was anticipated.

Sweden—Rye and wheat are very dry, but the yield is not abundant.

Norway—The drought has marred the hope of a good harvest.

Italy—The wheat crop is estimated at 16,500,000 quarters.

Germany—The harvest is now ended.

Hungary—The condition is improved since the ample rainfall.

DEMAND FOR YANKEE APPLES.

The European Orders Unprecedented—A Prosperous Year For Growers.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—The European demand for the American apple is unprecedentedly large this year. It will exceed that of last year by a total of 1,217,767 barrels, and this means much, as the American crop will only be from one-half to three-quarters of what is usually looked upon as a full crop. Apple-growers, therefore, may look for better prices, particularly later in the season.

The Atlantic seaboard States and countries do not contribute enough for the European demand early enough in the season, and the fruit is being shipped now across the continent from California, where it ripens earlier, for exportation from New York City. The good omen this year is that of the 12,437 barrels of this year's crop shipped since August 1, the lowest price netted to the American exporter is $3 per barrel, and the price has kept nearer $4.

Failure in Cod Fisheries.

Fishermen who have returned to Halifax, N. S., from the codfishing grounds on the Labrador coast, report a serious condition of affairs in that bleak country. The cod fishery has been almost an absolute failure, and all vessels are returning with small cargoes.

FOR WOMAN'S BENEFIT.

Butter Made by Two Sisters.

Misses Mary and Lizzie Fox are the owners of a dairy farm near Kirbyville, Penn. The butter is taken 12 miles to the Reading market by Miss Lizzie. In making her frequent trips she has traveled 27,456 miles and sold 57,200 pounds. Averaging the price obtained for it at 25 cents per pound, she has realized $14,300 by the sale of butter alone. She has also sold cheese to the amount of over $3000, besides raising many pigs from the refuse milk.

Training in Household Affairs.

Young English women, like their German sisters, often display a zeal in seeking practical methods of instruction in household matters, which will fit them for future positions as homemakers.

At St. Martha's, Walthamstow, is an exclusive establishment for training women in all household management. Only six pupils are received at a time and these are thoroughly instructed in every branch of the work. In a pleasant locality in the north of England is another home where a limited number of young women are received who desire to study some particular subject. Some take up gardening, others housekeeping.

Where Women Tell.

There is one country in the world where women tell their age. This can hardly be believed, but it is rigorously true, nevertheless. That country is Russia. A woman on trial there about a year ago, having made a false statement regarding her age in a law court, was promptly exiled to Siberia. This had the effect of bringing the Russian women to their senses, and since that day ladies are quite free in admitting their exact age. No women in Europe so successfully conceal their age as the dames of France. Many devices have been excogitated to force them to avow the true facts, but Frenchmen have given the matter up in despair, recognizing that even the horrors of Siberia would not be sufficient to induce the French lady who is out of her teens to admit the true state of affairs.

Homespun for Tailored Dresses.

Homespun is the popular fabric for fall tailored dresses and for those that are designed for general wear, on the street and shopping, leaving the more elegant broadcloth gowns, which are elaborate in detail, for more dressy occasions.

Homespun is much used by the London tailors for outing dresses of every description—that is, golf, cycling and yachting — and will undoubtedly become very popular in this country for the same purposes, as it is about the most stylish of all the rough, heavy materials.

Many new homespun skirts are used for yachting in designs of small checks and narrow stripes, made a little shorter, of course, than the regular street skirt, the only trimming being the strapped seams and many rows of stitching at the hem, and these skirts, when worn with the bright scarlet jackets, which are so fashionable this season, are decidedly pleasing.

Many such red jackets are worn with white pique skirts. The double breasted ones are the newest, ornamented with two rows of smooth brass buttons and a laydown collar of black velvet. A few are seen with green velvet collars, but they are not so tasteful.

Work Done by Mrs. Dickens.

Mrs. F. W. Dickens, who lately met such a tragic death from gasolene in her Washington home, was one of the most arduous workers for the relief of the suffering soldiers during the war with Spain. She was chairman of the committee appointed by the Mary Washington chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to care for the families of volunteers from the District of Columbia, and remained in the city the entire summer.

When the sick volunteers began to come home Mrs. Dickens visited every one and saw that medical attendance and medicines were provided by the government. She kept a book where every volunteer's family was entered in minutest detail, their ages, needs, capabilities, and her committee clothed two hundred women and children, besides doing the marketing for many of the families, in order that the money might be most judiciously expended. Her little acts of personal kindness were innumerable. She visited the hospitals at Fort Myer, Camp Alger and the arsenal as often as she could, and always carried packages of fans and other small articles of comfort.

One day she saw a poor fellow who had nothing to keep away the flies that annoyed him as he lay, almost too feeble to move, under the trees, and, going close to him, dropped her fan so that he did not know it was there until she had gone.

Ornaments for the Hair.

If at the present moment there is but one fashion for dressing the hair —namely, turned up at the nape of the neck, there never was a time when so many ornaments in the guise of pins, buckles, brooches and fancy clasps were introduced to render the head brilliant. Nevertheless, plain tortoise shell is the softest thing for the hair, the most distinguished of anything in the way of pins. But in modern coiffure brooches are extensively used. The small locks are turned up behind with real jeweled brooches. Every form is convenient for this purpose, especially round plain buckles with the least asperity possible about them.

For evening, if you have a pretty buckle, stick it in front of the chignon, between the aureole and the mass of hair, fixed by a bright ribbon or piece of black velvet rolled round the chignon. The effect is both novel and pleasing.

Lastly, if you have very little hair, instead of tightening it up into a twist, separate it into small tufts, twine them round your fingers and make them up into small hollow rolls. To fasten these rolls put pins in them with the heads sticking out to form an ornament to the coiffure. Abundance of hair may be set off by ornament. Figures of eight are in favor, also every description of openwork dressing, that is to say, all kinds of elevations composed of loose tufts, through which you can see or you can feel that they are empty.—La Mondaine.

The Fashion in Handkerchiefs.

It might truthfully be stated that the handkerchief is one of the most important articles of clothing, and an interesting bit of reading it makes to scan the statistics of the number of handkerchiefs that are sold even in one shop during the year. But there are handkerchiefs and handkerchiefs, and some have very little reference to others.

The bargain ones, for instance, that are sold for 12 1-2 cents, and that are pretty and most useful, bear little resemblance to the minute squares of finest linen that is embroidered with the owner's monogram and which never costs less than three or four dollars. Just at present it is the fad to have the finest and most expensive handkerchiefs that can be bought—exceedingly simple in so far as they are finished with a hem and hemstitching, of course, but the expense lies in the very fine texture of the material and in the wonderfully fine stitches that are employed in the lettering. One set of handkerchiefs—the set only amounted to three—that were finished the other day were embroidered in hair. Large letters are not fashionable — as small as possible when the single letters are used—and even with the monogram nothing exaggerated is considered correct.

The handkerchiefs themselves are of medium size; not too small, but still large enough to be of some use.

There are a number of colored handkerchiefs made of fine lawn. These have scalloped edges that are worked in embroidery; there are others that have small butterflies made in embroidery, and many others have a fine edge of footing, which is joined to a very narrow edge of valenciennes lace. The colored handkerchiefs look exceedingly well with mourning gowns, and sometimes in a costume where the color scheme is carried out it is rather pretty to see one of these daintly little trifles with the lace edge; but there have been so many imitations of these handkerchiefs sold, and for so wonderfully low prices, that they cannot be classed among the very successful novelties.

The old fashioned priceless lace handkerchiefs that our grandmothers used to carry are now fashionable again. That is, they are included in all thorough wardrobes, but they are not often carried.—Harper's Bazar.

Fads and Fashions.

Passementerie for trimming is much in use this fall.

Ornamental buttons enter largely into dress decoration.

The little old-fashioned glace silks are again coming into favor.

Flowers of various descriptions constitute a popular motif for the new brooches.

The most effective fronts to wear with Eton jackets are of heavy guipure lined with white satin.

White pique strewn with colored polka dots makes neat shirt waists, and is both washable and durable.

The Zaza belt, the latest novelty in this line, is trimmed on the edges with imitation turquoise and other stones.

Diamond slides, to be worn on velvet ribbon at the throat and wrist, are among the handsome pieces of jewelry in vogue.

Spangles continue in favor. Beads are in all the shades of emerald, ruby, sapphire and amethyst. The opaque beads in turquoise, pearl, coral and jade are also used.

For the woman with thin arms there is a compromise fashion between the extremely close fitting styles and those which are too full. A muslin gown is completed with sleeves that fit on the under side and puff slightly from shoulder to wrist.

The butterfly is becoming the rage for everything, just as the bowknot was a while ago. When enameled in natural colors it makes a pretty pin for stocks and the hair. As brooches set with precious gems they are lovely and add to the fineness and daintiness of lace.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Artificial legs and arms are now so perfect that with them a man can walk, skate and even cycle. There is a story also of a man who, injuring his spine in a railway accident, was fitted with a steel casing for his backbone, and so enabled to walk and ride.

The most expensive book ever published is the official history of the civil war, which is now being issued by the United States government, at a cost up to date of $2,800,000. Of this amount nearly one-half has been paid for printing and binding, the remainder to be accounted for in salaries, rent, stationery, and miscellaneous expenses, including the purchase of records from private individuals. It has taken ten years to complete this work, which consists of 112 volumes.

There is a famous restaurant in the town of Robinson Crusoe near Paris where rustic dining-huts are built far up on the limbs of each tree. For 50 years or more men and women have made excursions to this place and eaten in the trees like squirrels. One of the trees is three-storied, the dining-rooms and kitchens being connected by stairways. A waiter is stationed on each floor and the food hauled up to him by means of a basket and rope. It is a novel experience to be eating away above the world in this fashion.

Kent county, Md., has a peach tree that is believed by State Entomologist W. G. Johnson to be the largest tree in the United States. The tree is on the farm of Allen Harris, on Eastern Neck Island, and is of the Crawford variety. It has a full crop of peaches this year, and has never failed to bear a crop since it began growing. It measures 67 inches in circumference and 22 inches in diameter. Three of the limbs are 22 inches, 29 inches and 30 inches in circumference, respectively. It is seldom that the large trees are the best bearers, but the case of this Maryland giant proves to be an exception.

Omaha has a man who has worn a woman's dress for twelve years. This is Mr. Henry Snell, and his home is a little cottage, surrounded with great tall cottonwood trees. A woman's dress is the only costume Mr. Snell can wear with any comfort. Five times in his life he has been overcome by heat. Added to this, he has a severe case of rheumatism, which, added to Bright's disease, makes life miserable for him. To wear trousers buttoned up tight around the waist, and to put on the tightly fitting coat and vest, would be more than he could stand. So twelve years ago he donned woman's attire and has worn it ever since. His outside gown is made on the principle of the hygienic one-piece gowns worn by dress reformers.

THE IMPORTATION OF MONKEYS.

Organ-Grinders Do Not Carry Them Here Nowadays.

A man who had missed the monkeys formerly carried about by organ-grinders in the city streets, and who had attributed their disappearance to the changed conditions of the organ-grinding business, to the substitution of the big piano-organ on wheels, managed by two persons, for the old-fashioned smaller hand-organ, that was carried about by the player, found, upon inquiry, that, whatever influence the changed conditions might have had, the carrying of monkeys by organ-grinders is now prohibited here by a city ordinance. There are, however, places in which the monkey still forms a valuable part of the organ-grinder's outfit, and where the nimble little animal clad in an embroidered jacket, and wearing a fancy hat, which it doffs for the pennies, still climbs fences and rainwater conductors, and hops up on porches quite in the old familiar way, in search of contributions. While monkeys are not permitted here, there are men who buy monkeys and train them to sell to organ-grinders, who can use them elsewhere, and a well-trained monkey sometimes brings as much as $10.

It had seemed, with fewer monkeys in sight, as though there must be fewer monkeys now imported, but the fact appears to be that, if anything, the importation is just now rather greater than usual, due to the increased demand from the show people, who are, after all, the greatest purchasers of monkeys in this country. The organ-grinders use a considerable number; a few comparatively are sold for zoological collections, and in recent years a few have been sold for pets; but the largest buyers of monkeys are the traveling shows, of which there are, besides the great, modern, consolidated shows, many smaller ones, showing in smaller towns throughout the country. Take them all together and these shows use up a good many monkeys. The life of a monkey on the road is usually but a single season. The show renews its stock of monkeys every year.—New York Sun.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has in his keeping the book in which the signatures of royal brides and bridegrooms married in England are written.

MATAAFA TO McKINLEY.

Forwards the Relics of Lieutenant Lansdale, Killed in Samoa.

Samoan Chief Also Sends a Friendly Letter to the President, Deploring the Recent Fighting.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Mr. John George Leigh, a correspondent of the London Times, who is returning to England from Samoa, called on President McKinley and delivered to him a letter from Mataafa the deposed King of Samoa, concerning a watch found at the place where Lieutenant Lansdale and Ensign Monaghan, of the United States Navy, were killed by some of Mataafa's adherents on April last. The watch was believed to be the property of either Landsdale or Monaghan, and Mataafa entrusted it to Mr. Leigh for delivery to President McKinley. When Mr. Leigh was in San Francisco he showed the watch to Mrs. Lansdale, the widow of the officer, who identified it as belonging to her late husband. Mr. Leigh surrendered the watch to Mrs. Lansdale and explained the circumstances while here. The letter from Mataafa follows:

"To His Excellency William McKinley, President of the United States of America:

"Your Excellency: I have been informed that a watch has been found by one of my people which is believed to have belonged to Lieutenant Lansdale or Ensign J. R. Monaghan, who were unhappily killed in battle at Vailele on April 1. I have learned that Mr. Leigh is about to leave Samoa for America, and I have asked him to convey the watch to your Excellency in the hope that you will cause it to be forwarded to the bereaved mother or nearest relative of the brave and much-lamented officer.

"Mr. Leigh will tell you that I have sincerely deplored the sad, untimely death of the brave officers and men who came from America and perished in the late unhappy (useless) war. My sorrow is the more because of the great friendship which your great country has in the past extended to Samoa. I am especially anxious that this should be made known to the sadly stricken mothers and relatives.

"May it be the will of God that there will never again be strife between America and the Samoans, and that the three powers will recognize my submission to their will and desire for good government. I pray that God may give you long life.

"T. J. MATAAFA."

Mr. McKinley, in course of conversation with Mr. Leigh, expressed himself much gratified with this proof of Mataafa's thoughtful humanity, and said that it would afford him more than ordinary pleasure to personally respond to the letter. He very warmly thanked Mr Leigh for his action in the matter and for having personally conveyed the relics to Mrs. Lansdale.

FILIPINOS STARVE OUR SAILORS.

Lieutenant Gilmore and His Fourteen Comrades Get Only Rice to Eat.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—News concerning Lieutenant Gilmore and fourteen of the enlisted men of the Yorktown, who were captured by the Filipinos at Baler more than six months ago, has reached Washington in letters to military officials from their fellow officers in the islands.

The latest information comes through a Spanish planter by the name of Garza, who was imprisoned by the insurrectionists and subsequently made his escape. Garzo said that that officer and fourteen men were at Bigau, where they were subsisting off a meagre quantity of rice valued at not more than one peseta per man per day. He is quoted as saying that the captives could not stand such hardship and such fare much longer.

Navy Department officials say that steps have already been taken to relieve Lieutenant Gilmore and his party.

HANGED FOR HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Negro Put to Death in Virginia For the Crime—His Confession.

RICHMOND, Va. (Special).—For the first time in the history of Virginia a man was hanged for robbery. Noah Finley, a negro was put to death at Pulaski City, for holding up, robbing and attempting to kill Major J. H. Darst, a merchant of Pulaski County. An immense crowd gathered around the Pulaski jail although it was known that the execution was to be private. At 10 o'clock the condemned man, who was calm and composed was led into the room in which the scaffold had been erected, and services were held by the Rev. J. H. Hufford, a Baptist minister, who, after a simple petition, repeated the Lord's prayer, Finley joining in.

Finley left a written confession in which he said he had killed several people and held up a number in different places and robbed them; that he did not love to rob a poor man or to steal, but that he loved blood and enjoyed being a highwayman.

Bungling at a Hanging.

MOBILE, Ala. (Special).—The legal hanging here of Henry Gardner, for assaulting a little girl, was a bungle. The noose around Gardner's neck failed to do its work and he struck the brick pavement when the drop fell. The cap and rope were again adjusted and the trap again sprung. This time the rope caught underneath the negro's arms, and after the fall, had to be disentangled in order to allow strangulation.

The Queen of the Seas.

Marking a new era in steam navigation in marine architecture and in the history of the ocean ferry, the colossal new steamship Oceanic of the White Star Line came into port at New York City from her maiden voyage. She was accorded a welcome in keeping with her distinction as the giantess of the seas. To the Oceanic belongs the distinction of being the biggest thing afloat. Measuring 794 feet in length, she exceeds that of the old Great Eastern by twenty-four feet. The Oceanic made no steaming record on her maiden trip, and was reported a little late.

Iron Trade in the South Excited.

The iron trade throughout the South is very excited because of the unprecedented demand. Many furnaces in the Tennessee and Alabama districts are sold so far ahead that it is impossible for foundrymen and smaller consumers to obtain iron from them at any figure. Most of the furnaces have orders for their full production far into next year. Iron in the Chattanooga and Birmingham districts is selling as high as $18 and $18.50 per ton.

Enormous Fruit Crop in Missouri.

Missouri this year will produce an enormous fruit crop, estimated to be worth $20,000,000.

THE LABOR WORLD.

English colliers employ 385,000.

Michigan is first in iron production.

French coal mines employ 81,000 persons.

Pittsburg (Penn.) painters get $2.75 a day.

In Havana 4500 masons went on strike for higher wages.

About one German woman in every twenty-seven works in a factory.

All the bartenders in Springfield, Mass., belong to the local bartenders' union.

The City Council of Grand Rapids, Mich., has ordered the union label of the International Typographical Union on all its printing.

The cotton and jute workers' strike at Dundee, Scotland, has assumed serious proportions. About 16,000 mill workers are now idle.

Members of the General Executive Board of the Journeymen Tailors' National Union of America announce that colored men are eligible for membership.

The total number of women over eighteen years old employed in the factories and workshops of the British Islands is about 500,000, of whom eleven per cent. belong to trades unions.

At Seattle, Wash., the demand for labor is unprecedented, and wages have risen in the past three months to such an extent that common laborers now command a minimum wage of $2 per day.

Buffalo, N. Y., has been keeping up with the procession in regard to the growth of new unions. In the year ending July 1 twenty-six local unions were organized, with a membership of about 5000.

The Kansas Bureau of Labor reports that six of the street railways of that State cost $842,729, and are assessed at $76,090, or nine per cent. of the cost. The telephone plants of that State are assessed at thirteen per cent. of their cost.

California, Wisconsin, Louisiana, Ohio, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York have State laws forbidding the employment of women and minors under eighteen for more than sixty hours per week in factories and workshops.

In the South it is for the negroes to say whether they want unions or not, and whether they would admit white men if unions were established. There the negroes control the labor market. They do the farm work and discharge the ships at the ports. Even in the mechanical trades they are an important factor.

CYCLING NOTES.

Chicago wheelmen take absolutely no interest in the question of cycle paths.

The entire Signal Corps of the Connecticut National Guard has been equipped with chainless bicycles.

F. J. Osmond, the once well-known English bicycle champion, has just invented a new kind of free wheel.

E. S. Montgomery, of London, has broken the record for twelve hours by covering 267 miles and 400 yards.

Eight out of every ten machines seen on the road at present either have upturned handlebars or a bar that is straight.

The League of American Wheelmen will make a strong effort to get all the owners of automobiles to become members.

With some riders the use of toe clips cramps the foot, but the rider can shift the foot by slipping the clips. They can easily be secured again when desired.

The bicycle manufacturers of New Zealand intend asking the Government to either do away with the duty on certain cycle parts or else make a reduction in the present charges.

T. W. Davis, of Peoria, Ill., although seventy-two years old, is an inveterate rider of the bicycle. He did not take to the wheel until he was sixty-one, and since then he has ridden 60,000 miles.

Bicycle riders, the true lovers of the sport, have, to a certain extent, had to become mechanics, and, with the motor-cycle firmly established in popular esteem, riders will have to learn engineering.

A rider who has been touring over muddy roads says that he saved himself a great deal of trouble cleaning his bearings by winding chenile about the axle between the cone and the forks, on each side of the front and rear hubs.

The bicycle is making trouble among plumbers. It is agreed by some bosses that the journeymen of their rivals who have bicycles place their own men at a disadvantage, because of their ability to travel from work more quickly.

At present there seems to be an inclination to return to the low gear. It is agreed that high gears (above 77) are best for speed, either on the track or on hard and level roads, while lower gears are better for those who wish to get the benefit of cycling as an athletic exercise, for general road work, particularly in hilly sections.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Twenty-nine players have taken part in the New York games.

Young, of St. Louis, has won more games than any League pitcher.

There is little chance of the Atlantic League being reorganized next season.

McGraw's absence from the Baltimores gave the team a bad setback in the race.

There are seventeen players in the St. Louis team under contract for the season.

Keister, of Baltimore, one of the smallest men in the League, swings one of the heaviest bats.

The Boston Club is looking for new grounds, as the city will probably take the present ground for play-ground purposes.

In spite of the report that Selee would be with another League club next season, the latter has accepted terms to manage the Bostons again in 1900.

Quinn, of Cleveland, is opposed to the bunt hit, and says rightly that the sooner the bunt is taken out of the game the better it will be for the game.

Crawford, the heavy hitting out-fielder of the Cincinnati Club, was the star batter of the Canadian League before he was sold to the Grand Rapids Club.

In the last twenty-seven innings the Bostons played in Brooklyn they made only two runs and eleven hits. How have the mighty fallen with the stick!

It is promised that a national league of colored ball players will be organized in Chicago in November. Cincinnati will be one of the cities represented.

Daly is the only member of the Brooklyn Club who has played in every game. Of the New Yorks, Van Haltren and O'Brien have participated in every game.

Competent critics who have seen Jennings, of Brooklyn, in action say that there isn't a first baseman in the League that has Jennings beat much in covering the initial bag.

The proposed new league is ridiculed by men like Tebeau, Ewing, Hanlon, Selee and Irwin. Tebeau says that the chief promoter, George Schaefer, of St. Louis, hasn't a dollar.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

SALTILLO.

J. C. Shaffer, of Calvin, was a recent visitor to Saltillo.

Emery Harnish, of Pittsburg, is home visiting parents and friends.

F. Berninger is attending the millers' convention at Chambersburg.

Miss Mamie Taylor, of Orbisonia, is the guest of H. T. Weaver's family.

Miss Ora Beck has returned home from a visit to friends in Mifflin county.

George Thomas, of Osceola Mills, is a visitor at the home of W. H. Thomas.

Mr. and Mrs. Rupert have returned home from a visit to friends at Bellwood.

Mr. Thomas, of New Grenada, has secured a clerkship in C. B. Crum's store.

Mrs. Arthur Jamison, of Petersburg, is the guest of friends at the Iron Springs hotel.

Rev. W. R. Whitney, of Orbisonia, was greeting old friends in this vicinity last week.

Mrs. Keturah Berninger recently spent some time with friends at Osceola and Huntingdon.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Long are home again from an extended visit to friends in Chambersburg and Carlisle.

Misses Cornelius and Covert have returned home from a ten days' visit to friends in the Cumberland valley.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin Ramsey spent several days with their daughter in Philadelphia during the G. A. R. encampment.

Eugene Dougherty, of Washington, Indiana, who is visiting among friends of former years in this state, recently spent a day in Saltillo as the guest of George Sleeman.

All our schools have opened. Misses Grove and Whitney are in charge of the intermediate and primary grades while Prof Palmer leads the older pupils up the rugged hill of science.

Mrs. Shaffer and Mrs. Cook, of Dover, Kansas, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Sleeman. They are daughters of A. Greenland, of Shippensburg, and have been absent from Pennsylvania for sixteen years.

John Glock, of Millerton, Butler county, Nebraska, returned to our town this week after an absence of thirty-four years to look after the graves of a brother and sister who sleep amid the dead in our silent city. He found the graves by the assistance of friends. The scenes of long ago were new to Mr. Glock, and as history repeats itself, so time makes so many changes that one long absent can scarcely recognize the old home.

MILL CREEK.

Mrs. W. W. Hawn and children are visiting in Harrisburg.

Mrs. Fordyce, of Iowa, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. G. Corbin.

Miss McIntyre, of Mount Union, is visiting Mrs. I. N. Foust.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Colabine spent Sunday with friends in Huntingdon.

Miss Gratz, of Orbisonia, is visiting at the Gorsuch home across the river.

Mrs. Grossman is spending some time with her granddaughter, Mrs. Elmer Simms.

Byron Foust and Fred Simpson went to Huntingdon last week and entered Juniata College for the winter term.

John E. Fultz returned from Illinois a short time ago and has re-opened his barber shop in the room over the post-office.

George Rutherford is home from Ford City where he had been working for a month. He brought a case of malaria with him.

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Gates, their two sons and Miss Lottie Tate left on Monday for a month's visit to friends in Armstrong county.

The Baptist Sunday school will have a day social at the church next Saturday. All friends of the school are invited to come and bring their dinner.

Harry L. Allison, who was in a Philadelphia hospital some five or six weeks for treatment for appendicitis, came home on Sunday much improved and on the high way to health and strength althongh he still looks rather slim.

There has been a little excitement in our town during the past week over school affairs. The Mill Creek advanced school has been taken from Allison Wible and Mr. Clark, of Huntingdon, elected by the directors in place of Mr. Wible. We hope the matter will be settled satisfactorily to all persons concerned.

COLE'S SUMMIT.

Frost is visible these mornings.

Farmers are busy putting in their fall crops.

The strike at Robertsdale is settled and the men have again resumed work.

L. E. Chilcote has purchased a driving horse to go back and forth to his school.

John Moreland, of Altoona, was a visitor at Fairview Sunday school last Sabbath.

George Brindle, of Spruce Creek, is circulating among his many friends in this community.

Miss Dena Smith, who has been in Altoona for some time, is now visiting her parents of this place.

There was some disgraceful conduct in the cars by some roughs coming home from the picnic on last Saturday.

Fred Drake is a frequent visitor to our quiet little valley. Must be some attraction here. Come again, you are always welcome, Fred.

We are sorry to learn that Rev. Fish, of the M. P. church, is not to stay another year. It seems this charge is without a pastor, so report says.

The meanest man in Clay township is the one who, for revenge on his family, took his axe and cut down fruit trees and all shrubbery and flowers in his own yard.

Rev. Dillen, of Three Springs, on last Sabbath evening preached a very interesting sermon in the Fairview church to an attentive audience. His subject was: "There Is a Highway of Holiness."

Recent visitors to Cole's were Harris Taylor, of Trough Creek, Misses Sibbie Kapp, Emma Cornelius, Alice Smyers and —— Spangler, of Saltillo, Mrs. Martin Hoffman and daughter, of Taylortown, Mr. Price, of Cook's Mills, Joseph Chilcote, of Fulton county.

CASSVILLE.

Miss Ada Wilson, who was seriously ill, is better.

Miss Beers, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Mrs A. J. Hamilton.

A little daughter has come to brighten the home of Herbert Bowman.

Oscar Wilson has been seriously ill, but is slightly improved at this writing.

Mrs. Graham and family returned to their home in Washington, D. C., last week.

Miss Mildred Bowman is a visitor to our town, as she is having her eyes treated by Dr. Hamilton.

Rev. Bosler, the colored preacher, has been delivering sermons and lectures on the streets of our little village.

Mrs. S. V. Heaton and daughter Mary attended the missionary meeting at Bowman's last Sunday evening. Quite an interesting programme was rendered by the society at this appointment.

The W. C. T. U. held a parlor meeting at the home of Mrs. Glass, Saturday. Music, recitations and light refreshments were followed by a collection which gladdened the faithful president, Mrs. Henderson, as it is to help carry on their good work.

LATTA GROVE.

Rev. Dillen preached his last sermon for this conference year last Sunday.

M. E. Dell, of Smith valley, has sent to the Latta Grove postoffice an apple which measures 14 inches in circumference and weighs 18 ounces.

The postmaster at Latta Grove would be glad to hear from any of the surviving pupils of the first school opened on top of Clear Ridge in Cass township concerning a reunion.

A family reunion was held at the home of Isaac Dell last Sunday, all the children being present except Mrs. George David, of Mill Creek. The reunion was held at this time because of the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Miller, of Indiana, Mrs. Miller being a sister of Mr. Dell. A number of friends and neighbors called to extend best wishes.

"Best on the market for coughs and colds and all bronchial troubles; for croup it has no equal," writes Henry R. Whitford, South Canaan, Conn., of One Minute Cough Cure. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning Sept. 24—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

TOPIC.—Gideon's band.—Judg. vii, 1-23.

The story of Gideon's band is interesting and inspiring. Gideon was the fifth of the judges of Israel and in many respects the greatest of them all. He was called of God to deliver his people from the oppression of the Medianites. He blew his trumpet, and 32,000 rallied to his standard. By allowing the timid to withdraw and as a result of a second test at the "spring of trembling" his army was reduced to a band of 300 men. These, by a strategy peculiar to eastern warfare, under the battlecry of "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon!" won a signal victory over Israel's enemies, which resulted in a 40 years' peace. This historic incident has been the inspiration of thousands of God's people in their struggles against satan, the powers of the air and unregenerate man.

In the incident we have the secret of success in Christian work and warfare.

1. Success in Christian work depends more upon God than upon numbers. Numbers are not to be despised, but they are often magnified above their desert. There is too much of a tendency today in Christian work to depend entirely upon external agencies. External agencies of great appearance easily lead us to neglect God and to trust in that which is human. We must guard against this tendency. In all Christian work the source of power is God. If God be for us, greater is He that is for us than all they that be against us, and if He be for us, no matter who or what is against us, we shall prevail. To succeed we must keep close to God. It is not by might nor by power, but by God's spirit, true success is won. Paul may plant and Apollos water, but God only can give the increase.

2. Success in Christian work depends more upon the character of the workers than upon the number of them. Quality is more to be desired than quantity. Paul, with a little band of devout, consecrated followers, stirred the whole heathen world and largely won it for Christ. More attention should be paid to the quality of Christian workers. Too many are hindrances rather than helps. They impede progress rather than accelerate it. They are in the way rather than on the way. There needs to be more testing today than there is. The half hearted and doubting should tarry behind until they are full of the Holy Ghost. Those who are bowing the knee to Baal should step aside till entirely consecrated to God.

This topic should suggest a personal testing of ourselves. What kind of soldiers and workers are we? Are we timid and half hearted? Are we worldly, selfish Christians, thinking more of something else than God, or are we whole hearted, consecrated followers of Christ?

Bible Readings.—Neh. iv, 1-9; Hos. i, 7; Zech. iv, 1-10; Ps. xx, 7-9; xxxiii, 12-20; cxxv, 1-5; Prov. xxi, 31; Isa. xxxi, 1-9; Math. xxviii, 18-20; John ii, 1-11; ix, 1-4; I Cor. iii, 5-7; xv, 58; Gal. vi, 9; Rev. ii, 10.

The Wonders of God's Power.

We think of God's power chiefly when we are in the presence of some natural phenomenon, like Niagara or the Grand canyon of the Yellowstone, but no one can reflect long upon the most commonplace landscape or other natural fact without being impressed by it, nor is there a greater pleasure to most devout minds than to meditate upon such a subject. Mark off a square foot of ground some time and then examine it minutely and patiently, studying what there is in it in the way of plants or minerals, how it came to be what it is, how it is changing from day to day, and you will gain new conception of the divine power and wisdom. To study God's power on a large scale, as in connection with astronomy, for example, impresses one strongly with the immensity of the divine power, but to study it in little things impresses one equally with its wonderful care of detail, its almost incredible attention to the perfection of details and with the love of order and beauty which surely must be qualities in the divine nature. —Congregationalist.

Ill Mated.

A spiritually prepared preacher without a like minded congregation is like yoking the ox and the ass together. Instead of great things for the glory of God and an abundance of blessings from the word of life the assembly goes its way and straightway forgets what manner of men and women they are. The preacher is thrown back upon himself and requires a double portion of the spirit to save him from despair. The unbelieving go on in their sins, and the gospel goes forth into a community where sin abounds shorn of its power as an immediate remedy for the regeneration of human society.—Reformed Church Messenger.

God Was Preparing.

How often, after those who are dear to us have been suddenly called into the better life, we recognize that a strange tenderness and responsiveness to spiritual motives characterized them in the days or weeks immediately preceding the summons! They did not in the least realize that they were so near the end, but God was preparing them for it.—Watchman.

Chronic Diarrhœa Cured.

This is to certify that I have had chronic diarrhœa ever since the war. I got so weak I could hardly walk or do anything. One bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy cured me sound and well.

J. R. GIBBS, Fincastle, Va.

I had chronic diarrhœa for twelve years. Three bottles of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy cured me.

S. L. SHAVER, Fincastle, Va.

Both Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Shaver are prominent farmers and reside near Fincastle, Va. They procured the remedy from Mr. W. E. Casper, a druggist of that place, who is well acquainted with them and will vouch for the truth of their statements. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

NIAGARA FALLS EXCURSIONS.

Low-Rate Vacation Trips via Pennsylvania Railroad.

September 7 and 21 and October 5 and 19 are the dates of the remaining Pennsylvania Railroad popular ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and intermediate points.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days, will be sold at $10.00 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and all points on the Delaware Division; $11.25 from Atlantic City; $9 60 from Lancaster; $8.50 from Altoona and Harrisburg; $6.90 from Sunbury and Wilkesbarre; $5.75 from Williamsport; and at proportionate rates from other points. A stop-over will be allowed at Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and Watkins within the limit returning.

A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will be run with each excursion. An extra charge will be made for parlor car seats.

An experienced tourist agent and chaperon will accompany each excursion.

Tickets for a side trip to the Thousand Islands (Alexandria Bay) will be sold from Rochester in connection with excursions of September 7 and 21, good to return to Rochester or to Canandaigua via Syracuse within five days, at rate of $5.50.

Tickets for a side trip to Toronto will be sold at Niagara Falls for $1.00 on September 23. In connection with excursion of September 7, tickets will be sold to Toronto and return at reduced rates, account Toronto Fair.

For pamphlets giving full information and hotels, and for time of connecting trains apply to nearest ticket agent, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 8-23-7t

Bismark's Iron Nerve

Was the result of his splendid health. Indomitable will and tremendous energy are not found where Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring, use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They develop every power of brain and body. Only 25c. at B. O'Connor & Sons' store.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

—AT—

PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned, executor of the estate of the late W. H. Rex, deceased, offers at private sale the real estate of the late deceased. This property is all in the Borough of Mapleton, is free from incumbrance of any kind, is well located, and those desiring comfortable homes could make no better investment. It is more economical to buy a home than to pay rent.

No. 1. A lot of ground at junction of Chestnut and Main streets on which formerly stood the mansion house and store room of the late deceased. Well of good water, stone sufficient in walls for building several foundations, outbuildings, orchard and small fruits.

No. 2. House and lot on Main street known as the Brumbaugh property, adjoining No. 1. Lot in good state of cultivation.

No. 3. House and lot on Main street, known as the Kyler property, adjoining No. 2. Large kitchen.

No. 5. House and lot on Grant street. New house, excellent lot extending through to alley. A very desirable home.

No. 6. House and lot on Spring street. Lot extends through to Gayton street.

No. 7. Double House and lot. Lot faces on Grant, Church and Spring streets.

All these properties have good drainage, are convenient to church and schools, and excepting No. 1, are occupied by tenants, and all are among the most desirable properties in Mapleton.

TERMS:—25 per cent. cash and the balance in three equal annual payments.

For further particulars call on or address,

JERE B. REX, Executor,
Huntingdon Pa.

Aug. 10 tf.

Proud the Wife
who crowns her table
with bread made from
DWIGHT'S
GOLDEN LINK OR TUBEROSE
FLOUR
It is creamy white, rich in gluten, strong and elastic and makes Delicious Bread. Guaranteed free from corn or other adulteration by the Anti-Adulteration League of Millers. Ask dealer for it.

This flour for sale by Jno. G. Gillam and A. B. Gillam, Mapleton, Pa. Try a sack.

Clothes Does Not Make the Man

but it adds to his appearance and commands attention that he otherwise might not get. We have a

$10.00
- Blue Serge Suit -
$10.00

which cannot be duplicated elsewhere. A visit to our store will convince you we sell reliable goods at close prices. In

Tailor Costumes to Measure

we offer you the services of the eminent tailoring house of The Royal Tailor, of Chicago. In our store we have over 500 samples to choose from. We have suits for little boys, big boys, fat boys and thin boys from $1 to $5 and suits for all sorts of men from $4.50 to $20.00.

O. L. STEWART,

One Price Clothier,

6th & Washington Sts., HUNTINGDON, PA.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Sept. 20, 1899.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 21, 1899.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.50	12.25	4.35
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	7.55	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.41	4.50	.....	8.45	11.45	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly PM.
Harrisburg.....	3.00	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.45	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.14	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.29	8.35	12.16	.....	4.10	5.34
Newport	3.52	9.05	12.37	.....	4.30	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.25	9.44	1.07	.....	4.57	6.38
Mifflin	4.30	9.50	1.11	.....	5.02	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.52	10.13	1.30	1.10	5.22	7.07
McVeytown....	5.15	10.38	1,49	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.33	11.00	2.06	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.39	11.06	2.10	.....	6.03	7.56
Mapleton.	5.45	11.13	2.15	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.03	11.32	2.29	2.01	6.22	8.20
Petersburg	6 19	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.46	12.13	3.07	h	16.54	8.56
Tyrone.	6.52	12.20	3.12	2.40	6.59	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.17	12.41	3.29	.....	7.18	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	1.00	3.45	3.10	7.35	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.06 Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Week days	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly PM.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg.....	2.50	8.00		12.45	4.50
Altoona..... 4.40	7.15	11.40	2.05	5.50	9.05
Bellwood..... 4.52	7.30	11.52	2.19	6.04	9.19
Tyrone 5.04	7.48	12.03	2.35	6.20	9.33
Birmingham . 5.08	7.53	g	2.40	6.24	
Petersburg ... 5.25	8.17		3.03	6.47	
Huntingdon....5.37	8.30	12.35	3.17	7.00	10.12
Mapleton. 5.51	8.47		3.35	7.15	
Mt. Union.....5.56	8.53	12.54	3.42	7.21	10.32
N. Hamilton ...6.01	8.58		3.47	7.26	
McVeytown....6.17	9.15		4.08	7.44	
Lewiston Jc....6.38	9.35	1.33	4.33	8.06	11.16
Mifflin.....6.58	9.55	1.50	4.55	8.26	11.37
Port Royal.....7.02	9.59		5.00	8.31	
Thompsontown7.17	10.14		5.18	8.47	
Millerstown. ...7.26	10.22		5.28	8.57	
Newport 7.35	10.32	2.24	5.39	9.05	
Duncannon.....8.00	10.54	2.44	6.08	9.29	
Marysville 8.13	11.07	2.56	6.26	9.43	
Rockville. 8.18	11.12		6.32	9.48	
Harrisburg.....8.30	11.25	3.10	6.45	10.00	1.00

Pittsburg 2.50, Altoona 6.05, Tyrone 6.27, Huntingdon 6.57, Harrisburg 9.10 A. M. daily.

P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.	A.M
Baltimore.....	11.55	*3.11	6.00	9.45	
Washington..	1.00	*4.10	7.15	10.55	
Phila.....11.48	11.52	*3.00	6.23	10.20	4.25
New York 2.13	2.23	*5.53	9.30	3.53	7.13

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.30 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.15 A. M., Huntingdon 1.10 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.40 A. M., Philadelphia 6,52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40p.m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts. 8.08; W. Twenty-third St. Station 8.20 p. m., Baltimore 6,00 p.m., Washington 7.15 p.m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops on signal only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.--For Sunbury 7.50 A. M. and 3.40 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 7.55, 11.42 A. M. and 3.00 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 7.05 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.20 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 3.15 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street. Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Sept. 7, 1898.

NORTH. Irreg. No.5.	NORTH. Mail, No.3	NORTH. Mail, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4.	SOUTH. Irreg., No. 6.
a.m.	P.M.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	a. m.
7 48	12 50	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	7 04
8 00	1 02	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	6 54
8 12	1 14	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	6 34
8 40	1 42	7 12	Saltillo	10 39	5 30	6 01
8 48	1 50	7 20	Three Springs	10 30	5 21	5 54
9 00	2 03	7 32	*Pogue	10 15	5 07	5 42
9 15	2 18	7 46	Rockhill	9 53	4 44	5 30
	2 35	8 01	Shirley	9 38	4 29	
	2 44	8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 21	
	3 06	8 32	Mount Union	9 15	4 06	
a. m.	p. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

Irreg. No. 7, leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cook's 5.13, Cole's 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Springs 5.53, Pogue 6.05, arrive at Rockhill 6.20 p. m.

Irreg. No. 8, leaves Rockhill 2.20 p. m., Pogue 2.32, Three Springs 2.44, Saltillo 2.51, Cole's 3.31, Cook's 3.43, arrive at Robertsdale 3.43 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. Irreg., No. 12.	WEST. Mail, No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST Irreg., No. 9.	EAST Mail, No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	7 25	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 55
5 43	7 18	*Blacklog	6 37	5 02
5 35	7 10	*Cedar Rock	6 45	5 10
5 31	7 06	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 14
5 25	7 00	*Shade Gap Stair	6 55	5 20
		A Goshorn L		

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

* Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

ESTRAY—Came to the premises of the undersigned, in Union township, on August 17, 1899, three sheep—ewes. Owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

WILLIAM CHILCOTE.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Sept. 12, 1899.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning Sept. 24, "Gideon's Band"—Text, Judg. vii, 1-23.

"A trumpet in every man's hand, with empty pitchers, and lamps within the pitchers."

Matters with the Israelites were in desperate condition. The Bedouin tribes from the country to the east and southeast came in swarms when the harvests were ripe and carried away whatever they could find. The people of the villages became weaker and weaker in power and less able from their peaceful occupation as farmers and graziers to contend with the warlike desert tribes. The vices of Baal worship tended still more to sap their strength and enervate their energy.

Gideon saw that the wickedness of the people and forsaking the worship of Jehovah was the cause of all the distress. He displayed his strength of conviction and fearlessness in the path of duty first by the destruction of the idolatrous grove and altar in his own city. When his life was threatened because of this, his father defended him and gave him a new name, Jerub-baal (let Baal plead), in reference to the bold act of the young man.

When the Midianites came for their annual foray, Gideon gathered the people to oppose them and followed the enemy across the Jordan. On the heights of Gilboa and by the spring Harod, in the valley of Jezreel, the unarmed peasants of Israel watched the horde of Arabs camped across the valley and were full of fear at the sight. Gideon sent home all who were afraid and then still further reduced his force by the test of drinking at the fountain. With only 300 men, supplied with torches, earthen vessels and horns, he waited till night; then, distributing his men in three companies on different sides of the encamped host, he waited until the watch was newly set around the camp.

Suddenly, at the given signal, every man of the band dashed his pitcher to the ground with a crash, blew his trumpet and waved his flaming torch. Consternation seized the Midianites, who supposed themselves caught by an overwhelming army. They fought in the darkness among themselves and, leaving everything, ran toward the Jordan to escape. The rout was complete. The kings of the invaders were captured, and the victory delivered Israel from the oppressions of their long time enemy.

With us, as with Gideon's band, the hope of success lies in firm determination and fearless devotion. We must sound our trumpets and let our lights shine at the opportune time, breaking all hindrances as they smashed the jars of crockery.

A Bookmark Church.

In Japan, under the guidance of Rev. David S. Spencer as presiding elder, many of the native churches have been engaged in a strong effort toward self support. The Toyohashi church was built of the proceeds of the sale of silk bookmarks made by the members of the congregation. The Epworth League was very helpful in the work. These silk slips with tassels were sold by friends in the United States. Some of the workers make elegant embroidered silk handkerchiefs, which are also sent for sale among the people of the home land. The Japanese are getting hold of the true sense of salvation in Jesus Christ and are showing themselves in labors and patience true types of the Christian.

The scheme for setting the people to making the articles they were proficient in manufacturing and then enlisting the interest of the friends in America in their sale was admirable. It did more than yield direct revenue. It awakened mutual regard between the people so widely separated and gave them better ideas of each other, drew out their sympathies and gave both the opportunity to come closer together in the bonds of Christian fraternity. This is making industry and commerce serve the cause of Christ wisely.

The Test of Love.

Some one has said that true love is not a matter of feeling, but of will. It seems to us that it is a matter of the reason, the feeling and of the will. It takes in the whole person. It may have in different persons of various temperaments widely varied expressions. Some will be more emotional, others more coolly calculating and others more firm and constant. The test of love is in the doing for others and not in the mere sentiment held. To love is to hold dear. But we can hold as precious only that which is worthy of regard. To hold as good and valuable is not merely to feel inside an emotion. It is to have a purpose to benefit the one highly regarded.

The test of love to Christ is the willingness to work for Him and with Him.

Our Worst Fault.

As Christians our worst failures come not from lack of knowledge of what to do and how to do it, not from lack of ability or opportunity. We know enough and are able enough to do much better than most of us do. Our lack is more one of disposition, selfishness, indolence, love of ease, amounting in some cases to sheer laziness and carelessness for others. Self denial is the sure cure.

KEEP UP THE VOTE.

Republicans of Pennsylvania Have a National Duty to Perform This Year.

"The candidates on the state ticket," says Colonel A. Nevin Pomeroy, of the Franklin Repository, "represent the Republican party of Pennsylvania, and no Republican who has given the matter serious thought will think of voting against that party this year. Even if the candidates were not what they are it should be remembered that they represent a party that has brought so much prosperity to us, and one which has exceedingly grave issues to dispose of. The people have placed the disposition of these matters in the hands of the Republican party, and they owe it to that party to uphold its hands until the affairs of so much importance are finally adjusted.

"If ever in the history of the country it was necessary for the Republican party to roll up a big majority it is this year. No one denies that President McKinley should be elected next year. His record of the past three years entitles him to a re-election; the future prosperity of the country demands it. A reduction in the Republican vote this year simply gives encouragement to the opposition for the battle of 1900. The Republican vote in Pennsylvania this fall should be larger than it has ever been in the past."

Barnett's Welcome.

"Colonel Barnett's welcome at the Academy of Music," says the Philadelphia Call, commenting on Barnett's Philippine speech at the Grand Army encampment, "was a tribute of the old soldier to the heroism of the new and a worthy recognition of Pennsylvania's part in the war history of the present day."

Story of a Slave.

To be bound hand and foot for years by the chains of disease is the worst form of slavery. George D. Williams, of Manchester, Mich., tells how such a slave was made free. He says: "My wife has been so helpless for five years that she could not turn over in bed alone. After using two bottles of Electric Bitters, she is wonderfully improved and able to do her own work." This supreme remedy for female diseases quickly cures nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, headache, backache, fainting and dizzy spells. This miracle working medicine is a godsend to weak, sickly, run down people. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50 cents. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

How Is Christ Misunderstood?

Christ is misunderstood in several different ways—first, by failing to study and compare His teachings. We read them separately and remember them in a degree, but fail to realize that they ought also to be studied side by side and in their mutual relations. Sometimes we draw from them a meaning different from that which He put into them, because we fail to appreciate their oriental character and the proper value of the circumstances in which they were uttered. Sometimes we take them without trying to grasp their meaning, and are content with a superficial understanding. Sometimes we forget that He was not a teacher of dogmatic truth, and came less to erect a system of theology than to illustrate and recommend a certain type of character and life.—Congregationalist.

There's always hope while there's One Minute Cough Cure. "An attack of pneumonia left my lungs in bad shape and I was near the first stages of consumption. One Minute Cough Cure completely cured me," writes Helen McHenry, Bismark, N. D. Gives instant relief. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

The Value of Sensationalism.

The charge of sensationalism is not always the worst that may be urged. Sensationalism has its better side. The sensationalist may be a charlatan, and then he may be a prophet of God. Elijah was a sensationalist. There is no more dramatic incident in all history than the scene on Mount Carmel. John the Baptist was a sensationalist, and so was Paul. They were the voices of thunder from a cloudless sky. Moses was a sensationalist. His interviews with Pharaoh were a series of sensational demonstration. Such, too, was Joseph. Sanctified sensationalism is never a studied effect, but always the unusual. Earnestness breaks in upon the humdrum world and creates a sensation. Honorable sensation is an effect, but never a cause.—Presbyterian Journal.

For wounds, burns, scalds, sores, skin diseases and all irritating eruptions, nothing so soothing and healing as DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Mrs. Emma Bolles, Matron Englewood Nursery, Chicago, says of it: "When all else fails in healing our babies, it will cure." A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

Today and Tomorrow.

One who does right today need not be troubled about doing right tomorrow. Every act done is a seed that will bear fruit, each after its kind. The man who is generous today will find it easier to be generous tomorrow. An act repeated often enough becomes a habit, and the fruit of habit is character.—Sunday School Times.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is a scientific compound having the endorsement of eminent physicians and the medical press. It "digests what you eat" and positively cures dyspepsia. M. A. Ketron, Bloomingdale, Tenn., says it cured him of indigestion of ten years' standing. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

WM. REED & SON.

A Big Fall Rug Sale.

The great success of our previous Rug Sales was apparent to all who saw the crowds. The number of Rugs sold were up well into the hundreds. So we will offer great inducements as to prices at this big sale which will be on

Tuesday Afternoon, September 26th,

Beginning at one o'clock.

☞ *Please notice the hour as no rugs will be sold before this time.*

Here are a few of the bargains:

A big lot of Chenille Rugs, 1½ yards long	$ 0.35.
A big lot of Smyrna Rugs (large size)	.75.
A big lot of " " " "	1.00.
A big lot of Smyrna Rugs " "	1.10.
A big lot of Scotch Brussels Rugs (large size)	1.10.
A big lot of Scotch Brussels Rugs " "	1.25.
A big lot of All Wool Smyrna Rugs (large size)	1.65.
A big lot of $2.50 Moquette Rugs at	1.69.

These prices will average 20 per cent. below market prices. We extend a special invitation to people from the country to come to this sale and we will sell no rugs till the advertised hour—1 o'clock P. M.—so that all have an equal opportunity. Don't forget the date.

Wm Reed & Son,

Huntingdon, Pa.

THE DAY-LIGHT STORE.....

We are still doing business at the old stand and our stock never was in better condition. Every department is full, consisting of

Carpets, Oil Cloth, Trunks, Satchels, Telescopes, Tubs, Clothes Wringers, Tinware, Crocks, Dishes, Wash Rubbers, Ropes, Hatchets, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Spices and Groceries.

A few prices in staples will convince you our prices are right:

Muslin, 5c.; Calico, 5c.; Ginghams, 6c.; Coffee, 10c.; Sugar, 6c.; Coal Oil, 10c.; Flour, 80c & $1.

Space will not permit the enumeration of all we have but we always made it our motto not to be undersold in honest goods. No misrepresentations, remember.

Owing to the sweeping reductions, we are compelled to discontinue the discount of 5 per cent., except to those issuing orders.

The highest market prices paid for produce. Your trade respectfully solicited.

John G. Gillam.

CLAY PARK,

Three Springs, - - - Pa.

Do You Want to Buy a Buggy or Wagon?

I have them either hand-made or factory, fitted out with Mather Dust-Proof Long Distance Axle.

A fine guaranteed top buggy at	$35.00
Open rigs (fully guaranteed) as low as	24.00
Two-seated spring wagons with top and brake	55.00
Three-seated wagons (hand-made) 2000 lbs. capacity	75.00

Columbia Farm Wagons, brake, double bed, spring seat, as follows:

One-Horse - - - -	$28.00 to $38.00.
Two-Horse - - - -	50.00 to 60.00.

☞ *I give a binding Two-year guarantee with every one of my hand-made buggies or wagons.*

Sewing machines (high grade)	$16.50
Washing machines	2.75
Cook stoves	$11.00 to 19.50

Write for Price List on Implements.

CATTLE, SHEEP AND WOOL TAKEN SAME AS CASH.

Remember I am selling lower than any other dealer in the county and pay freight to your nearest station.

Mail orders receive prompt attention.

CLAY PARK,

Three Springs, - Pa.

A Word to Farmers.

Farmers and others desiring to purchase fruit or ornamental trees are urged to correspond with me before purchasing. The stock I have sold in this county in the past years has proven true to name and the trees were healthy. This ought to be convincing evidence that it is better to buy from reliable home agents than from strangers. I intend canvassing the county thoroughly this season and want your patronage.

9-28-98. tf

L. C. CORBIN, Huntingdon, Pa

Stage - Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.30 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

J. FRANK PARK.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve
Cures Piles, Scalds, Burns.

Kodol

Dyspepsia Cure.

Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps, and all other results of imperfect digestion.

Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

A. B Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Boston has thirty public out-door bathing places.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The grade system has been introduced in the Iowa prisons.

"Necessity is the Mother of Invention."

It was the necessity for a reliable blood purifier and tonic that brought into existence Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is a highly concentrated extract prepared by a combination, proportion and process peculiar to itself and giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla unequalled curative power.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

PIMPLES

"My wife had pimples on her face, but she has been taking CASCARETS and they have all disappeared. I had been troubled with constipation for some time, but after taking the first Cascaret I have had no trouble with this ailment. We cannot speak too highly of Cascarets." FRED WARTMAN, 5708 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 314

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since

RHEUMATISM CURED—Sample bottle, 4 days' treatment, postpaid, 10 cents, ALEXANDER REMEDY CO., 246 Greenwich St., N.Y.

The Sign of Love.

The woman was going away. She was going abroad, and in her stateroom were baskets upon baskets of flowers of all kinds and descriptions, representing a large amount of money and with a strong, combined fragrance that made it certain that they would be consigned at an early date to a watery grave. Then the man came who had a warm feeling for the woman, but not $100 to throw away in a basket of flowers. His offering did not come in a florist's wagon. He brought it himself. It was the freshest and most delicious bunch of violets to be found in the market.

"Of course," he said, as he glanced around the stateroom massed with bloom, "I could not compete with these, but I wished to show you my thought."

"They are beautiful," said the woman as she buried her face in the fragrant blossoms, and then pinned them on her dress. "I like them better than all the rest. Those will be thrown away; these I shall keep."—New York Times.

Jaw Power of Animals.

The power which carnivorous animals have in their jaws is astonishing. Archibald T. Montgomery, an English traveler and scientist, has noticed that the tiger usually seizes an Indian native by the shoulder, and with one jaw on one side and the other jaw on the opposite side, bites clear through the chest and back, penetrating the lungs. This kind of a wound is characteristic of the attacks of many of the cat family. For the same reason, scarcely any bird recovers from a cat's bite. The teeth are almost instantly driven through the lung, under the wing. The leopard when seizing smaller animals, such as dogs, crushes the head; when attacking men it aims at biting through the lungs. The teeth, even of the largest carnivora, are merely the "spreadheads," but it seems as if for the moment the animal threw all its bodily energy into the combination of muscular action which we call a "bite." In most cases the mere shock of impact as the animal hurls itself on its enemy is entirely demoralizing or inflicts physical injury. A muzzled mastiff will hurl a man to the ground in the effort to fasten his teeth in his throat or shoulder. The snapping power of an alligator's jaws is more or less intelligible. They are long and furnished with a row of pointed teeth from end to end. But the jaws of a lion, leopard, tiger, otter, dog, cat, ferret or baboon are short, and the long and pointed teeth are few. Yet each of their species has a biting power which, in proportion to its size, is almost incredible.

Docking Horses.

Docking horses took its rise in the dark days when bull and bear baiting were honored by a place in the category of sport, rightly now relegated by law to the catalogue of outrage. This custom of docking was once generally applied to English roadsters, hunters and harness horses. The only useful purpose it ever served was in the Peninsular war, when British dragoons could be most easily distinguished from French by their cocktails. It fell into disuse with the decline of road coaches, and we owe its unwelcome revival to their partial restoration. It is senseless, barbarous and disfiguring; it inflicts needless suffering upon brood mares and horses turned out to grass, depriving them of their natural defense against flies, besides the severe pain and shock caused by the operation itself. It should be discouraged in every possible way by influential persons, by those who lead the fashion in such things, and agricultural societies should be moved to refuse prizes to exhibits which have undergone this mutilation.—Blackwood.

Her Misfortune.

An Atchison woman had a husband and house to care for, and her duties kept her mind occupied, and she was always well. Her husband died, left her some money, and it has had the effect of cutting a boat loose and letting it drift. She wanders around from point to point, is dissatisfied, and, having a great deal of time to think about herself, is sick half the time as a result. This has happened in so many cases in Atchison as to create the belief that a woman is happiest when she has some one to grumble about his three meals a day.—Atchison Globe.

A CAPABLE mother must be a healthy mother.
The experience of maternity should not be approached without careful physical preparation.
Correct and practical counsel is what the expectant and would-be mother needs and this counsel she can secure without cost by writing to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass.

CAPABLE MOTHER-HOOD

MRS. CORA GILSON, Yates, Manistee Co., Mich., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—Two years ago I began having such dull, heavy, dragging pains in my back, menses were profuse and painful and was troubled with leucorrhœa. I took patent medicines and consulted a physician, but received no benefit and could not become pregnant.

"Seeing one of your books, I wrote to you telling you my troubles and asking for advice. You answered my letter promptly and I followed the directions faithfully, and derived so much benefit that I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound enough. I now find myself pregnant and have begun its use again. I cannot praise it enough."

MRS. PERLEY MOULTON, Thetford, Vt., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I think Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is an excellent medicine. I took several bottles of it before the birth of my baby and got along nicely. I had no after-pains and am now strong and enjoying good health. Baby is also fat and healthy."

MRS. CHAS. GERBIG, 304 South Monroe St., Baltimore, Md., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—Before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was unable to become pregnant; but since I have used it my health is much improved, and I have a big baby boy, the joy and pride of our home."

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: The Divorce Question—Domestic Disorders a Subject of National Importance—Uniformity of Divorce Laws in the Various States Suggested.

[Copyright, Louis Klopsch, 1899.]

WASHINGTON, D C.—Dr. Talmage in this discourse discusses a question of national importance, which is confessedly as difficult as it is urgent. The text is Matthew xix., 6, "What therefore God hath joined together let not man put asunder."

That there are hundreds and thousands of infelicitous homes in America no one will doubt. If there were only one skeleton in the closet, that might be locked up and abondoned, but in many a home there is a skeleton in the hallway and a skeleton in all the apartments. "Unhappily married" are two words descriptive of many a homestead. It needs no orthodox minister to prove to a badly mated pair that there is a hell. They are there now. Sometimes a grand and gracious woman will be thus incarcerated, and her life will be a crucifixion, as was the case with Mrs. Sigourney, the great poetess and the great soul. Sometimes a consecrated man will be united to a fury, as was John Wesley, or united to a vixen, as was John Milton. Sometimes and generally both parties are to blame, and Thomas Carlyle is an intolerable grumbler, and his wife has a pungent retort always ready, and Froude, the historian, pledged to tell the plain truth, has to pull aside the curtain from the lifelong squabble at Craigenputtock and 5 Cheyne row.

Some say that for the alleviation of all these domestic disorders of which we hear easy divorce is a good prescription. God sometimes authorizes divorce as certainly as He authorizes marriage. I have just as much regard for one lawfully divorced as I have for one lawfully married. But you know and I know that wholesale divorce is one of our national scourges. I am not surprised at this when I think of the influences which have been abroad militating against the marriage relation. For many years the platforms of the country rang with talk about a free love millennium. There were meetings of this kind held in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn; Cooper Institute, New York; Tremont Temple, Boston, and all over the land. Some of the women who were most prominent in that movement have since been distinguished for great promiscusity of affection. Popular themes for such occasions were the tyranny of man, the oppression of the marriage relation, women's rights and the affinities. Prominent speakers were women with short curls and short dress and very long tongue, everlastingly at war with God because they were created women, while on the platform sat meek men with soft accent and cowed demeanor, apologetic for masculinity and holding the parasols while the termagant orators went on preaching the gospel of free love. That campaign of about twenty years set more devils into the marriage relation than will be exorcised in the next fifty. Men and women went home from such meetings so permanently confused as to who were their wives and husbands that they never got out of the perplexity, and the criminal and the civil courts tried to disentangle the Iliad of woes, and the one got alimony, and that one got a limited divorce, and this mother kept the children on condition that the father could sometimes come and look at them, and these went into poorhouses, and those went into an insane asylum, and those went into dissolute public life, and all went to destruction. The mightiest war ever made against the marriage institution was that free love campaign, sometimes under one name and sometimes under another.

Another influence that has warred upon the marriage relation has been polygamy in Utah. That is a stereotyped caricature of the marriage relation and has poisoned the whole land. You might as well think that you can have an arm in a state of mortification and yet the whole body not be sickened as to have any Territories or States polygamized and yet the body of the nation not feel the putrefaction. Hear it, good men and women or America, that so long ago as 1862 a law was passed by Congress forbidding polgamy in the Territories and in all the places where they had jurisdiction. Thirty-seven years have passed along and nine administrations, yet not until the passage of the Edmunds law in 1882 was any active policy of polygamic suppression adopted. Armed with all the power of government and having an army at their disposal, the first brick had not till then been knocked from that fortress of libertinism. Every new President in his inaugural tickled that monster with the straw condemnation, and every Congress stultified itself in proposing some plan that would not work. Polygamy stood in Utah, and in other of the Territories more intrenched, more brazen, more puissant, more braggart and more internal than at any time in its history. James Buchanan, a much abused man of his day, did more for the extirpation of this villainy than all the subsequent administrations dared to do up to 1882. Mr. Buchanan sent out an army, and, although it was halted in its work, still he accomplished more than the subsequent administrations, which did nothing but talk, talk, talk. Even at this late day and with the Edmunds act in force the evil has not been wholly extirpated. Polygamy in Utah, though outlawed, is still practiced in secret. It has warred against the marriage relation throughout the land. It is impossible to have such an awful sewer of iniquity sending up its miasma, which is wafted by the winds north, south, east and west, without the whole land being affected by it.

Another influence that has warred against the marriage relation in this country has been a pustulous literature, with its millions of sheets every week choked with stories of domestic wrongs and infidelities and massacres and outrages until it is a wonder to me that there are any decencies or any common sense left on the subject of marriage. One half of the newsstands of our great cities reek with the filth.

"Now," say some, "we admit all these evils, and the only way to clear them out or to correct them is by easy divorce." Well, before we yield to that cry let us find out how easy it is now. I have looked over the laws of all the States, and I find that, while in some States it is easier than in others, in every State it is easy. The State of Illinois, through its Legislature, recites a long list of proper causes for divorce and then closes up by giving to the courts the right to make a decree of divorce in any case where they deem it expedient. After that you are not surprised at the announcement that in one year there were 833 divorces. If you want to know how easy it is, you have only to look over the records of the States—in Massachusetts, 600 divorces in one year; in Maine, 478 in one year, in Connecticut, 401 divorces in one year; in the city of San Francisco, 333 divorces in one year; in New England in one year, 2113 divorces, and in twenty-years in New England, 20,000. Is that not easy enough? If the same ratio continues the ratio of multiplied divorce and multiplied causes of divorce, we are not far from the time when our courts will have to set apart whole days for application, and all you will have to prove against a man will be that he left his slippers in the middle of the floor; and all you will have to prove against a woman will be that her husband's overcoat was buttonless. Cause of divorce doubled in a few years—doubled in France, doubled in England and doubled in the United States. To show how very easy it is, I have to tell you that in Western Reserve, Ohio, the proportion of divorces to marriages celebrated was in one year 1 to 11; in Rhode Island, 1 to 3; in Vermont, 1 to 14. Is not that easy enough?

I want you to notice that frequency of divorce always goes along with the dissoluteness of society. Rome for 500 years had not one case of divorce. Those were her days of glory and virtue. Then the reign of vice began, and divorce became epidemic. If you want to know how rapidly the empire went down, ask Gibbon. Do you know how the reign of terror was introduced in France? By 20,000 cases of divorce in one year in Paris.

What we want is that the Congress of the United States move for the changing of the national constitution so that a law can be passed which shall be uniform all over the country and what shall be right in one State shall be right in all the States and what is wrong in one State will be wrong in all the States. How is it now? If a party in the marriage relation gets dissatisfied, it is only necessary to move to another State to achieve liberation from the domestic tie, and divorce is effected so easily that the first one party knows of it is by seeing it in the newspaper that Rev. Dr. Somebody a few days or weeks afterward introduced into a new marriage relation a member of the household who went off on a pleasure excursion to Newport or a business excursion to Chicago. Married at the bride's house; no cards. There are States of the Union which practically put a premium upon the disintegration of the marriage relation, while there are other States, like the State of New York, which has the pre-eminent idiocy of making marriage lawful at twelve and fourteen years of age.

The Congress of the United States needs to move for a change of the national constitution and then to appoint a committee—not made up of single gentlemen, but of men of families, and their families in Washington—who shall prepare a good, honest, righteous, comprehensive uniform law that will control everything from Sandy Hook to the Golden Gate. That will put an end to brokerages in marriages. That will send divorce lawyers into a decent business. That will set people agitated for many years on the question of how they shall get away from each other to planning how they can adjust themselves to the more or less unfavorable circumstances.

More difficult divorce will put an estoppal to a great extent upon marriage as a financial speculation. There are men who go into the relation just as they go into Wall street to purchase shares. The female to be invited into the partnership of wedlock is utterly unattractive and in disposition a suppressed Vesuvius. Everybody knows it, but this masculine candidate for matrimonial orders, through the commercial agency or through the county records, finds out how much estate is to be inherited, and he calculates it. He thinks out how long it will be before the old man will die and whether he can stand the refractory temper until he does die, and then he enters the relation, for he says, "If I cannot stand it, then through the divorce law I will back out." That process is going on all the time, and men enter into the relation without any moral principle, without any affection, and it is as much a matter of stock speculation as anything that was transacted yesterday in Union Pacific, Wabash and Delaware and Lackawanna. Now, suppose a man understood, as he ought to understand, that if he goes into that relation there is no possibility of his getting cut or no probability. He would be more slow to put his neck in the yoke. He should say to himself, "Rather than a Caribbean whirlwind with a whole fleet of shipping in its arms, give me a zephyr off fields of sunshine and gardens of peace."

Let me say to all young people, before you give your heart and hand in holy alliance, use all caution. Inquire outside as to habits, explore the disposition, scrutinize the taste, question the ancestry and find out the ambitions. Do not take the heroes and heroines of cheap novels for a model. Do not put your lifetime happiness in the keeping of a man who has a reputation of being a little loose in morals or in the keeping of a woman who dresses immodestly. Remember that, while good looks are a kindly gift of God, wrinkles or accident may despoil them. Remember that Byron was no more celebrated for his beauty than for his depravity. Remember that Absalom's hair was not more splendid than his habits were despicable. Hear it! Hear it! The only foundation for happy marriage that ever has been or ever will be is good character. Ask the counsel of father and mother in this most important step of your life. They are good advisers. They are the best friends you ever had. They made more sacrifices for you than any one else ever did.

And let me say to those of you who are in happy married union, avoid first quarrels; have no unexplained correspondence with former admirers; cultivate no suspicions; in a moment of bad temper do not rush out and tell the neighbors; do not let any of those gadabouts of society unload in your house their baggage of gab and tittle tattle; do not make it an invariable rule to stand on your rights; learn how to apologize; do not be so proud or so stubborn or so devilish that you will not make up. Remember that the worst domestic misfortunes and most scandalous divorce cases started from little infelicites. The whole piled up train of ten rail cars telescoped and smashed at the foot of an embankment 100 feet down came to that catastrophe by getting two or three inches off the track. Some of the greatest domestic misfortunes and the widest resounding divorce cases have started from little misunderstandings that were allowed to go on and go on until home and respectability and religion and immortal soul went down in the crash.

Fellow citizens as well as fellow Christians, let us have a divine rage against anything that wars on the marriage state. Blessed institution! Instead of two arms to fight the battle of life, four; instead of two eyes to scrutinize the path of life, four; instead of two shoulders to lift the burden of life, four; twice the energy, twice the courage, twice the holy ambition, twice the probability of worldly success, twice the prospects of heaven. Into that matrimonial bower God fetches two souls. Outside the bower, room for all contentions, and all bickerings, and all controversies, but inside that bower there is room for only one guest—the angel of love. Let that angel stand at the floral doorway of this Edenic bower with drawn sword to hew down the worst foe of that bower—easy divorce. And for every paradise lost may there be a paradise regained. And after we quit our home here may we have a brighter home in heaven; at the windows of which, this moment, are familiar faces watching for our arrival and wondering why so long we tarry.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR SEPTEMBER 24.

Review of the Third Quarter, Hosea xiv., 1-9; Ezek. xxxvi., 25-31—Golden Text: Psalm xxxiv., 7—Commentary on the Quarter's Lessons.

HISTORICAL REVIEW.—"Extent of Time." Leaving out Lesson I., which is a prophecy of an earlier period concerning the kingdom of Israel, though it is applicable in principle to the period we have been studying, the period extends over about ninety years, from the beginning of the exile, B. C. 605, to the completion of the temple, B. C. 516, and dedication in March, 515. "Places." Babylon, the river Chebar, near Babylon, Jerusalem. "Prophets." Hosea, Jeremiah, Daniel, Ezekiel, Haggai, Zechariah, Isaiah 40-66, belong in effect to the exile, whatever view we may take of the date of their authorship. "Connection with secular history." Their contact with other nations made a marked impression upon the Jews. The Oriental monarchs, Nebuchadnezzar, Cyrus, and Darius Hystapes, are well known in secular history. In Italy the Tarquins were reigning at Rome (616-510). The rape of Lucretia by Sextus, son of Tarquin the Proud, B. C. 510, five years after the completion of the temple at Jerusalem, led to the expulsion of the kings and the formation of the republic at Rome. In Greece, the seven sages flourished about B. C. 590, during the siege and destruction of Jerusalem.

Lesson I. "Gracious Invitations." Here we find God's call to repentance. The ten tribes were in captivity because of sin. Under Jeroboam, they became idolatrous and God punished them, as He did afterward the tribe of Judah, by allowing them to be carried into captivity. Before the division of the twelve tribes there was dissension among Israel. Rehoboam, the son of Solomon, was king, and he, preferring to take counsel of the young men, made a very heartless ruler. The result was that ten tribes called Jeroboam to be their king, while only two remained with Rehoboam. Hosea was prophet in the last days of Jeroboam from B. C. 784 to 722.

Lesson II. "Daniel in Babylon." Here we enter upon the time when the two tribes called Judah were taken captive into Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar, B. C. 606. This was more than a century after the ten tribes were taken into captivity. Here we find Daniel and his three companions refusing to eat food offered to idols or drink wine poured out before them.

Lesson III. "The Hebrews in the Fiery Furnace." B. C. 587. This lesson brings us to about the middle of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, when he had conquered nearly all of the kingdoms of the known world, and had set up a great golden image, unto which he called all in his realm to bow down in worship. To this idol he gave praise for all his successes. He hoped thus to bring all the nations that were under his control to one religion, and thus to secure permanent power to his kingdom. The faithful companions of Daniel were victims to the king's wrath and suffered themselves to be cast into the fiery furnace rather than worship the idol. But God delivered them.

Lesson IV. "The Handwriting on the Wall." B. C. 538. Belshazzar was a young man, ruling in Babylon in place of his father, who was in refuge at Borsippa. At this time the city was besieged by Cyrus, but the reckless young ruler endeavored to show his unconcern by entering into a feast with his lords. Engaged in drunken revelry he saw a strange hand appear and write upon the wall. Daniel declared its meaning, that his kingdom should be taken and his days ended. That same night he was slain, and Babylon fell into the hands of Cyrus.

Lesson V. "Daniel in the Den of Lions." B. C. 536. When Babylon fell into the hands of the Medo-Persians Daniel was exalted to a high office. Jealousy led the officers to lay a plan by which Daniel might be put to death. They persuaded King Darius to make a decree forbidding any prayer or request but through him. Daniel continued to pray, and was sentenced to the lion's den; but God sent His angel and his life was preserved.

Lesson VI. "The New Heart." B. C. 585-572. We look back to the time soon after the destruction of Jerusalem (B. C. 586), and find Ezekiel, a captive in Babylonia, living on the river Chebar, prophesying words of encouragement to his people in exile. He is called the prophet of the new heart, because he taught true repentance to the captive Jews.

Lesson VII. "Ezekiel's Great Vision." B. C. 574. Here we have the valley of dry bones, which represented the scattered Jews, who were dead politically and spiritually. But their restoration was described in the coming together of the bones and the entrance of life.

Lesson VIII. "The River of Salvation." B. C. 574. After Ezekiel's faithful warnings to his people and the promises of their return, God gave him views of the future, when the kingdom of Christ should spread through the earth.

Lesson IX. "Returning From Captivity." B. C. 536. Here we have the grant of Cyrus, king of Persia, to the Jews who desired to return to their own land and there rebuild the temple for God's worship. He called upon the people to assist with gold and silver and horses and cattle for the journey.

Lesson X. "Rebuilding the Temple." B. C. 535. Here is described the scene of the returned captives at the laying of the foundation of the temple. The priests and Levites give a chorus of music and praise and the people shout.

Lesson XI. "Encouraging the Builders." B. C. 520. Fifteen years after the laying of the foundation, when the work had ceased, Haggai came with a message from God to encourage the people to resume the work, which they did with Zerubbabel still as leader, Jeshua as priest.

Lesson XII. "Power Through the Spirit." B. C. Zechariah as prophet, tells his vision of the candlestick and makes its application to the company of builders at Jerusalem.

PARCELS POST TO GERMANY.

Arrangements Made to Forward Merchandise at Special Rates.

Arrangements for the first parcels post convention between the United States and any country in Europe were made in Washington, when Postmaster-General Smith and the special German envoy, Mr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, signed an agreement between the United States and Germany. It inaugurates a postal service by means of which articles of merchandise may be exchanged by mail between two countries, provided the packages do not exceed 11 pounds in weight.

The postage rate from the United States is fixed at 12 cents for each pound or fraction of a pound. The rate in Germany on parcels for the United States is fixed at 2 marks and 40 pfennigs per parcel, whatever its weight, but a reduced rate of 1 mark and 60 pfennigs may be adopted for small parcels.

THE TRUST CONFERENCE.

Representative Public Men Hold a Convention in Chicago.

DISCUSS TRADE COMBINATIONS.

The Conference Attended by Delegates From Every State—Amusing Scene Between Bourke Cockran and a Labor Man—An Organization Affected—Purpose of the Conference.

CHICAGO (Special).—The conference on the uses and abuses of trusts and combinations began here with less than half the delegates appointed by the various States in attendance. New York, headed by W. Bourke Cockran, and Wisconsin were most numerously represented.

The meeting was held in Central Music Hall and was called to order at 10.30 o'clock by Franklin H. Head, the Temporary Chairman appointed by the Civic Federation. The delegates listened to an address of welcome to Illinois by Attorney-General Akin on behalf of Governor Tanner, who by illness was prevented from appearing in person. Mr. Akin was followed by Dr. Taylor, who welcomed the delegates to Chicago on behalf of Mayor Harrison.

Among those present were: W. Bourke Cockran, Albert Shaw, of the Review of Reviews; Governor Atkinson, of West Virginia; ex-Governor Foster, of Ohio; Professor John B. Clarke, of Columbia University; Attorney-General T. S. Smith, of Texas; F. B. Thurber, of New York; Professor Henry Carter Adams, of the University of Michigan; Professor J. W. Jenks, of Cornell University; Professor John Graham Brooks, Lecturer on Political Economy in the University of Chicago; Professor Bemis, Lieutenant-Governor Jones, of Ohio; Professor R. T. Ely, of the University of Wisconsin, and Attorney-General Smythe, of Nebraska.

Chairman Head delivered an address in explanation of the call for the conference. He said in part:

"This is not a trust or an anti-trust conference, but a conference in search of truth and light. With this end in view, the attendance has been solicited of men of every shade of opinion on the general subject, from the men who regard trusts and trade combinations as the standing menace to our National prosperity, and even to the perpetuity of our system of government, to those who feel that trade combinations and large aggregations of active capital are simply an active evolution in the development of our industrial and commercial life, and that such aggregations are absolutely necessary to compete with the vast accumulations and experience of the older nations, and their almost total control, outside of food products, of the markets of the world."

The attempt to round the delegates into working form resulted in much disorder. Suggestions for the make-up of a committee to arrange a programme to be followed by the conference popped from every part of the house with such rapidity that it was with difficulty that the Temporary Chairman extracted the basis for resolutions which were finally adopted.

This was not accomplished till Bourke Cockran and August Gans, a delegate representing the Knights of Labor, had become the centre of a scene which provoked great laughter. The head of the New York contingent arose while Mr. Gans, in a very loud tone of voice, was declaring that his delegation was of more importance than that of any State. When the New Yorker began speaking the labor delegate fished from a hip pocket a pair of opera glasses and at a short range contemplated the speaker, commenting occasionally with great vehemence.

The Committee on Permanent Organization met after the afternoon adjournment of the conference. The committee consisted of one delegate from each State represented and each organization of general scope.

William Wirt Howe was selected Chairman of the meeting, and after a long discussion was elected Permanent Chairman of the conference, though three Vice-Chairmen, each to preside during one day, were selected. It was a happy solution of what at one time promised to be a serious problem. The Chairman and Vice-Chairmen method of disposing of the question was hailed with applause. The Vice-Chairmen selected were: Thursday—Dudley Wooten; Friday—H. B. Johnson; Saturday—S. P. Corliss.

Ralph M. Easley was selected as Permanent Secretary.

A meeting of anti-trust delegates to the conference was held in the club-rooms of the Sherman House, under the auspices of the local committee, which has perfected an organization for the purpose of bringing together the delegates opposed to trusts.

Speeches were made by Judge W. H. Clagett, of Boise City, Idaho, M. L. Lockwood, of Zelienople, Penn., President of the American Anti-Trust League; D. G. Wooten, of Texas; Judge Fleming, of Kentucky, and others.

NO MORE STUDENT WAITERS.

Professional Servitors Will Succeed Needy Undergraduates at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (Special).—Yale undergraduates will not be allowed to act as waiters in the college dining hall. The order has been passed that in the future colored waiters would run the commons, as at Harvard.

About fifty undergraduates have earned their way regularly through the college by waiting on table. They will be compelled to find some other means of employment.

Manager Tilson, of the commons, says that he thinks the service will be greatly improved by hiring professional waiters, whose recitations will not interfere with their promptness in reporting for duty at the dining hall.

KILLS HIS AGED PARENTS.

Peter King, Drink Crazed, Commits Double Murder Near Fiskdale, Mass.

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass. (Special).—News was received here of a double murder which occurred near the manufacturing village of Fiskdale, about ten miles northwest of this town, John King, about eighty-four years old, and his wife, aged eighty, were killed by their son, Peter, who was crazed from the excessive use of liquor. The skulls of both were crushed by a heavy instrument, and death was almost instantaneous.

The murderer also attempted to kill his brother Thomas, but only succeeded in inflicting severe wounds. Peter is now confined in the lock-up here.

RECALLED FROM MANILA

President Requests Commissioners Denby and Worcester to Return.

Work of Establishing Municipal Governments Unexpectedly Interrupted—Native Police on Duty For First Time.

MANILA (By Cable).—Colonel Charles Denby and Professor Dean Worcester, members of the Philippine Commission, have received instructions from President McKinley asking them to return as soon as possible.

The Commissioners had just moved into new offices and had expected to spend some months working on the establishment of municipal government.

PROFESSOR DEAN WORCESTER.

It is understood here that the return of the two members of the Philippine Commission remaining in Manila is in order to advise the President respecting the very latest aspect of affairs, so that he may use the information in his message to Congress.

The Filipino police, numbering 250 men, each armed with a revolver and club, went on duty for the first time at Manila a few days ago. The force is controlled by the Provost Marshal, and was reviewed on the Luneta.

A SHARP NAVAL FIGHT.

A Filipino Schooner Sunk by the Gunboat Paragua.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The following dispatch was received at the Navy Department:

"MANILA.

"Secretary of Navy, Washington:

"Davidson, commanding Paragua, reports sharp engagement at Balomao. Vessel struck many times rifle shots; no casualties. Paragua silenced insurgent's fire in twenty minutes; range from 400 to 900 yards. Occasion, capture Filipino schooner, which Davidson destroyed.

"WATSON."

Balomao is in the province of Masbate, south of Luzon and north of Visayas.

CYCLONE STRIKES BERMUDA.

Houses Unroofed and Blown Down, Trees Uprooted and Boats Sunk.

ISLAND OF BERMUDA (By Cable).—A cyclone swept over this island, doing heavy damage to public and private property. The storm began with a heavy rain, which was followed by a wind which blew with hurricane force. Then the principal damage was done. Houses were unroofed and blown down, giant cedars were uprooted, ornamental and fruit trees were destroyed and wharves were washed into the sea.

The telephone and telegraph poles and wires are down, causing a total interruption of business. There has been considerable damage at the military camp.

The City Hall, public gardens, and hotels and several public and private dwellings were also damaged and numerous small craft in the harbors were sunk, or driven ashore.

Information from the dockyard says the damage done there is serious. The breakwater is badly damaged. On Ireland and Boaz islands everything is more or less injured. The loss throughout the island is roughly estimated at $1,000,000.

PARCELS-POST REGULATIONS.

Official Order Issued For Mail Exchanges With Germany.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Under the parcels-post convention negotiated between the United States and Germany, an order was issued by the Postoffice Department directing that parcel-post packages for destinations in Germany be admitted to the mails. Parcels must not weigh more than eleven pounds nor measure more than three feet six inches in length, and six feet in length and girth combined.

Postage must be prepaid in full at the following rates: In the United States on "parcels" for Germany, 12 cents for each pound or fraction of a pound; and in Germany on "parcels" for the United States, 2 marks 40 pfennig for each parcel, whatever its weight.

A delivery charge of 5 cents in the United States and 20 pfennig in Germany may be collected of the addressee of each parcel.

PARROT CAUSES A WOMAN'S DEATH

Bird Turns on the Gas, and Its Mistress Is Asphyxiated.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Miss Alice Knott, twenty-one years old, was found dead in bed at her home, in this city, as a result of an act of her pet parrot in turning on the gas. The bird was found in the room, lying upon the floor, with its bills near the aperture beneath the door. It evidently was endeavoring to get what little air it could. While not dead the pet was in a serious condition.

Although Miss Knott was dead, Dr. Wade H. Atkinson was summoned. He decided that life had been extinct for several hours Coroner Carr, after learning the circumstances of the case, gave a certificate of accidental death.

Miss Knott was a former resident of Iowa.

Nominated on the 299th Ballot.

J. J. Gill, of Steubenville, Ohio, was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Sixteenth District at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, on the 299th ballot. The balloting lasted for three days.

Primitive Methodists in America.

In America there are seventy Primitive Methodist stations, with the same number of ministers and about 7000 members

Isolated People of the Earth.

The people who live in the northern portion of the peninsula of Kamchatka are probably the most isolated in the world. The people have practically no communication with others than their own tribe, being seldom visited by travelers.

The inhabitants of the new Siberian islands are also detached people, for they can only communicate with the mainland once a year even if the weather is favorable.

The pygmies of the great central African forests, if they can be called a tribe, have also been a people apart. For ages their existence was little more than legendary, and only two expeditions commanded by white men have ever penetrated into their abode.

Indian Heiresses.

If a young man wishes to marry for money he will find a tempting prospect in the Indian Territory. A man marrying a damsel of the Choctaw, Cherokee, Creek, Chickasaw or Seminole tribes at once comes into possession of a tract of fine land and a share in the Indian annuity funds, frequently amounting to $50 per month. This land is steadily increasing in value.

Travelers say that the Indian Territory girls are pretty, and a large proportion of them have had college training, while nearly all have been well educated at school.—Chicago Tribune.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Female bootblacks are becoming numerous in Paris and other French cities.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Living is nearly forty per cent. cheaper in London than in New York.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

The newest fashionable fad in London is the Kitchener mustache.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a Cough medicine.—F. M. ABBOTT, 383 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1894.

Land in England is 800 times as valuable now as it was 200 years ago.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Lost Sight

Restored and the eyes cured by using Findley's Eye Salve. No pain, sure cure or money back. 25c. box. All druggists, or by mail. J. P. HAYTER, Decatur, Texas.

Czar Nicholas's usual tip for servants when on a visit is $5.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

In Manitoba there are 2,500,000 acres under crops, of which 1,000,000 is wheat.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

The second city of the British empire in size is Calcutta.

Country Life.

We believe in the country and the farm. The farmer who is wise will be content in his farmhouse, and stick to it, and allow no ignis fatuus of fancy or delusive dream of ease and luxury to decoy him into the city. We repeat it. Be content on the farm and make it a home for your old age and your family. Improve, ornament and beautify, and make your country home the centre of a happy generation, the gathering place of your children, and bequeath to posterity a name pure and unsullied, and a generation of men and women who will honor your name and hallow your memory as sacred and well lived.—The Montana Fruit Grower.

Impending Ides.

"I warn this infamous demagogue,' fervidly exclaimed the orator, "that a day of retribution is coming. The people will reckon with him at the polls. Let him beware! The ides of November will—the ides of November will fall upon him and grind him to a jelly!" —Chicago Tribune.

Her Saving Economy.

Accuse a woman of extravagance and she will remember that she saves all the strings that come around parcels and feel that her conscience is clear. —Atchison Globe.

Most Truly So.

The people who can't see a joke are not half so exasperating as those who do see it but don't think much of it. —Puck.

No writer of the English language has addressed himself so felicitously to "Faust" as Bayard Taylor, the American.

Should women vote? Well, if they could,
They'd vote for what is pure and good;
And Ivory Soap, because it's best,
Would simply overwhelm the rest.

IVORY SOAP IS 99 44/100 PER CENT. PURE.

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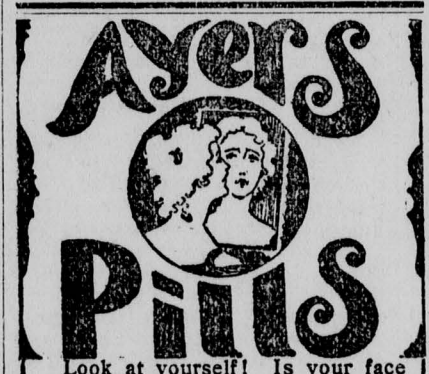
The Russian Heir-Apparent.

Although the word Czarowitz means "son of the Czar," yet there have been times when it has been borne by the brother of the Czar, although the latter has had several sons living at the time. Like the dignity of the Prince of Wales in Great Britain, and that of Prince or Princess of the Austrias in Spain, it is conferred by the sovereign as an act of royal or imperial favor instead of being assumed as a right of birth and inheritance, and the Czar is at liberty if he wishes to appoint some other prince of his family rather than his eldest son as Czarowitz if he sees fit. Thus Emperor Paul, although he proclaimed his eldest son Alexander heir to the throne in 1797, conferred the title of Czarowitz upon his second son, Constantine, in 1799, to reward his distinguished services in the Italian campaign, and Constantine continued to bear it not only throughout the reign of his elder brother, Alexander, but likewise during part of the reign of his younger brother, Nicholas, although the latter had no fewer than three sons, the eldest of them fourteen years old, at the time of his (Constantine's) death.—New York Tribune.

Bells Made of Glass.

Glass has been employed for bells of fair size, but the tones of such bells are sweet but not far-reaching. Even wood has been used as a material in bell manufacturing, but the wooden bells which have been found may possibly have only served as patterns for the maker of the bell frame or for some such purpose.



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DIZZY FEELINGS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
BILIOUSNESS,
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"One Year Borrows Another Year's Fool." You Didn't Use
SAPOLIO
Last Year. Perhaps You Will Not This Year.

WHY BUSINESS IS BOOMING.

The Situation as Viewed by a Prominent Agriculturist.

HOW FARMERS SHOULD VOTE

Pennsylvanians Must Roll Up a Big Republican Majority and Lead in the Canvass For McKinley's Re-election.

It is not always the experienced business man that puts things in the tritest and most forcible English when he has anything to say. The intelligent, wide awake agriculturist, who has an opportunity to study public questions and to form his own opinions from well established facts, frequently has a knack of expressing himself in a manner that leaves no room to doubt his convictions or to successfully controvert his conclusions. John Hamilton, who is secretary of agriculture of this state, is a practical agriculturist and a consistent Republican as well. In commenting upon the present political situation he said:

"Government is a business. Business upon a colossal scale, conducted by men delegated to act for the whole people, and these delegated men are instructed by the people to carry into operation and effect the great leading principles which the majority for the time professes to believe.

"In 1892 'tariff for revenue only' supplanted as a business principle 'tariff for protection of industry,' and the effect of this radical change of an essential principle was instantly perceived. Mills that formerly run uninterruptedly began to close their gates, traffic that had been busy began to fall away. Foreign goods began to pour in upon our shores; labor began to be idle in our streets; building began to suspend construction; money, which had been abundant, began to grow scarce; mines and furnaces began to close out their business; prices began to drop; soup houses began to rise and tramps thronged the highways; capital grew timid; lenders at home and abroad called for their cash; the sheriff's sales were posted upon every billboard. The whole country was in industrial and social despair. Even the government, to protect itself from utter overthrow, along with that which had overtaken her citizens, was compelled to go out into the markets of the world and borrow money at exorbitant cost, to the extent of $262,000,000, in time of peace, to meet the expenses of the state. Four long years of this experiment, 'tariff for revenue only,' continued, when again, in 1896, the parties came up before the people for their judgment.

THE 16 TO 1 ISSUE.

"The Democratic party, knowing and fearing their record, and that the old cry of a 'tariff for revenue only' would cause their overwhelming defeat, invented a new issue, with which they hoped to overshadow the old one of 1892, and they called it '16 to 1.' The 'free coinage of silver' was the Democratic war cry, and the Republicans stood, as of old, for 'sound money and the protection of American industry.' The Republicans took up as their candidate and leader that noble representative protectionist, William McKinley, the author of the tariff act of 1890, and the Democrats appropriated a man up to that time comparatively unknown, but whose record as a believer in the free coinage of silver, '16 to 1,' was open and pronounced.

"The Democrats contended that the ills which had been endured during the four years of their adminstration, and which could not be disguised, were due to the unsatisfactory condition of the currency of the country, and proclaimed that if there could be the free and unlimited coinage of silver, '16 to 1,' our troubles would be at an end, and all henceforth would be well. To this idea they rallied all the factions and all of the parties, north, south, east and west who were opposed to the Republican idea, and the battle was fought out on this issue as no previous battle had ever before been fought. Foreign nations, as spectators of the conflict, predicted as a result the overthrow of the financial system of the country, and perhaps the ultimate destruction of the republic, and many conservative, thoughtful citizens at home were seriously questioning whether a free people, made up of such diverse elements as composed the American nation, could govern themselves.

"When, however, the election day came, the Republicans had clearly shown that the injury to the business of the country and our other industrial ills were not due to the money question at all, but that the tariff policy of the Democratic party was the cause of all of our disturbances in business, and promised that if the Republican idea that a 'tariff for the protection of American industry' were reinstated prosperity would return and business resume its beneficent sway all over the land.

M'KINLEY AND PROSPERITY.

"Major McKinley was elected; no change has been made in the financial system; no other part of our business has been seriously modified; all is left substatially as before, except two things: One is that the 'tariff for revenue only' has been stricken off and a 'tariff for the protection of American industry' has been restored. The other is that Republican citizens who believe in this doctrine of 'protection to American labor' have been put in office to carry the law into effect.

"What is the result? Listen to these clippings, all taken from Democratic papers in a single day of the current month.

"Here is what the Philadelphia Record says: 'The outturn of pig iron in July was greater than in any other July since iron was first made in the United States, but the demand is so brisk that buyers complain of a pig iron famine. But for the fact that the markets of all the rest of the world are in practically the same condition of under supply the boom in prices might be esteemed close to the point of collapse, but the condition of the industry gives no sign of weakness.'

STEEL FOR INDIA.

"Here is another from the Harrisburg Patriot of the same day, headed, 'More Steel for India,' 'Thirty-nine Carloads Moved Last Night—Rail Shipments.' 'Another big shipment of steel for India was made from Steelton last night. Thirty-nine cars of the heavy steel were sent east over the Pennsylvania railroad. Contrary to former announcements this will not be the last shipment made for the big viaduct. The 39 cars sent east last night raise the entire shipment made to date to about 100 carloads. This, it is now announced, comprises but one-half of the metal to be used and will make up the cargo of one steamer. The rest will be shipped later, but the exact date is not now known. The metal will go by way of New York, thence across the Atlantic and east by way of the Suez canal route. This has been a busy week at the works, and the mills have had difficulty in getting enough raw material to keep them in operation. Yesterday the first instalment of about 200 cars of iron ore arrived. It is lake ore and came from Erie by way of the Pennsylvania. It will be turned into iron as quickly as possible and given out for consumption to the different departments. The rail mill has been busy, but the shipments during the past few days have been light. Earlier in the week the shipments were heavier, and as high as 26 carloads going out in one train. These rails were of the heaviest type.'

"Here is still another, taken from the Philadelphia Record, headed, 'Big Cargo of Locomotives.' 'The Puritan Will Sail Today for Russia With Forty of Them.' 'The British steamship Puritan will clear today for China and Siberia with the largest cargo of railway material that has ever gone from any port in the United States. Her destination is Vladivostock and New Chwang. She will take out 40 Baldwin locomotives and tenders and 18 steel bridges for the Chinese Eastern railroad, besides several thousand tons of miscellaneous cargo. She will proceed via the Suez canal direct to Vladivostock, afterward returning to New Chwang to complete discharging her cargo. The Puritan will be followed to the Russian Black sea ports by an almost similar cargo which the British steamship Uplands is now loading here.'

"Where in all the long doleful four years from 1892 to 1896 could such articles as these have been clipped? If you were to search all the files of all the papers, Democratic, Republican, Populist, Prohibition and insurgent, printed in that time, where could such statements as these be found? But now, every page of every paper is filled with advertisements of business, until one can scarcely find the news in the midst of the elaborate display. The mills and mines are overwhelmed with orders, and day and night, Sunday and Monday, wet and dry, hot and cold, in season and out, on they go in the wild race to overtake their orders, given from six months to a year ahead.

WHAT CAUSED THE CHANGE.

"Who did all this? Well, it was not the Democratic party. What did all this? Well, it was not '16 to 1,' or the issue of additional money, either, to inflate or corrupt our currency.

"To convince you that it was not the Democratic idea of more money that wrought this change, listen to some facts: In 1894, when business was at its lowest ebb, the per capita of money in this country was $35.39. In 1899, on the 1st day of August, it was $33.01, or $2.38 less than it was in 1894. The amount in 1894 in circulation was $24.28, and on the 1st of August, 1899, it was $25.31, or only $1.03 more than it was in 1894. It is, therefore, clear to every reasoning man that the prosperity which is now upon us has not been due to the amount of money present in the country nor to the amount in circulation, for there is less today than there was in 1894, when the country was in the depths of business despair, and it must be owing to some other cause not directly related to the money question at all.

"What change was made by the Republican administration when it came into power in 1897? Only this one. American industry was protected by a wise tariff schedule. This is all that was done, and to this, and this alone, is due the marvelous prosperity which we now experience and enjoy. The business management was changed. Experiments with the people's occupations by which their livelihood is secured were abandoned, and the old and well tried and effective doctrine of 'protection to American industry' was restored. This is all, and as the Democrats look on today and hear the deafening whirl of business around them on every side, and see the activity and cheerfulness of men, where only three short years ago all was still and silent as the grave, they explain with astonishment with one accord whenever they suppose that no one can hear, 'it certainly beats the band.'

"In view of facts like these, are the farmers of Pennsylvania interested in the business management of this country? If they are, then how should the farmers of Pennsylvania vote? Shall they be guided simply by the inherited tendencies and traditions of their fathers, or shall they awake from the sentimental side of politics and throw their influence, their voice and their vote in favor of that organization of their fellow citizens which has uniformly and consistently given good government, sound money and prosperous conditions to the commonwealth, and to the whole nation, whenever they had control, or will they as business men use their influence, raise their voices and cast their votes in favor of that organized portion of their fellow citizens which has failed continuously and uniformly in their administration of both state and national affairs, whenever their party has been in power?

REPUBLICANS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

"When the Republicans of Pennsylvania assumed the reins of government in this state the legacy they inherited from their Democratic predecessors was a debt of over $40,000,000. On the 30th of November, 1898, this debt had been almost wholly extinguished, the balance that was left amounting to but $1,025,981.92, over $39,000,000 of Democratic debt paid from 1861 to 1898, and if the present deficiency in the revenue is added to this legacy of debt which the Democrats have left us, the entire debt of the commonwealth will not exceed over $4,000,000. How is that for business management, during all the turbulent times of war, and the alleged mismanagement of the Republican party in Pennsylvania? Surely no business firm within the limits of this commonwealth can show a better balance sheet in all these years than the good old commonwealth under the business management of the Republican party from 1861. If a lifetime of integrity and business success is a strong endorsement of the capacity and integrity of a business man, is it not also true that 38 years of business success and political integrity upon the part of a great political party entitles it to the confidence and respect of all right thinking citizens and business men who love their commonwealth and desire only her highest good? With history so recent and with a record so pronounced as these two parties present, no intelligent citizen can long hesitate upon which side to cast his vote. The Republican party has deserved support, and in view of her efficient and progressive spirit, as manifested in the past, the great body of patriotic, liberty loving and progressive people of this dear old commonwealth will continue as heretofore to give her their very cordial and most enthusiastic support.

"Pennsylvania should this fall roll up big Republican majorities for Colonel James E. Barnett, the candidate for state treasurer, and his colleagues on the Republican state ticket. The Keystone state shall lead in the movement for the re-election of President McKinley next year."

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25cts. per box. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

DR. CADY'S CONDITION POWDERS, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier aud vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

A World Bishop.

Little did John Wesley realize the meaning which would in after years be given the words when he uttered that memorable phrase, "The world is my parish." His labors were almost wholly

---

Volcanic Eruptions

Are grand, but Skin Eruptions rob life of joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve cures them, also Old, Running and Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, Warts, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands, Chilblains. Best Pile cure on earth. Drives out pains and aches. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

The Root of All Evil.

Many good people prefer to take all the risks themselves rather than let the church catch any disease from the root of all evil.—Ram's Horn.

Chester H. Brown, Kalamazoo, Mich., says: "Kodol Dyspepsia Cure cured me of a severe case of indigestion; can strongly recommend it to all dyspeptics." Digests what you eat without aid from the stomach, and cures dyspepsia. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

A Famous Epigram.

It is better to know less than to know so much that ain't so.—Josh Billings.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers permanently cure chronic constipation, billiousness, nervousness and worn-out feeling; cleanse and regulate the entire system. Small, pleasant, never gripe or sicken—"famous little pills." A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

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They are never alone that are accompanied with noble thoughts.—Sidney.

"They are simply perfect," writes Robert Moore, of La Fayette, Ind., of DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the "famous little pills" for constipation and all liver ailments. Never gripe. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

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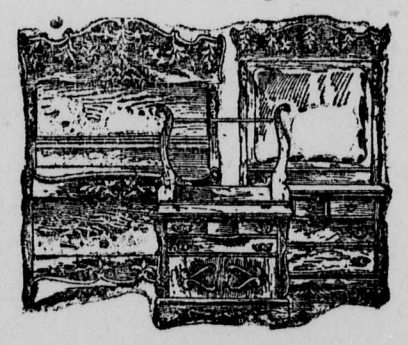
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is no indication that Spring is here but according to the almanac Spring was due March 21st.
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